DOCUMENTS SECTION

BIENNIAL REPORT

1947-1948



PENNSYLVANIA
GAME COMMISSION

38.3



These two raccoons appear very pensive as they scan the outside world about them. A few den trees should be left standing in every woodlot for such cavity dwellers.

BIENNIAL REPORT

1947-1948

June 1, 1946 – May 31, 1948

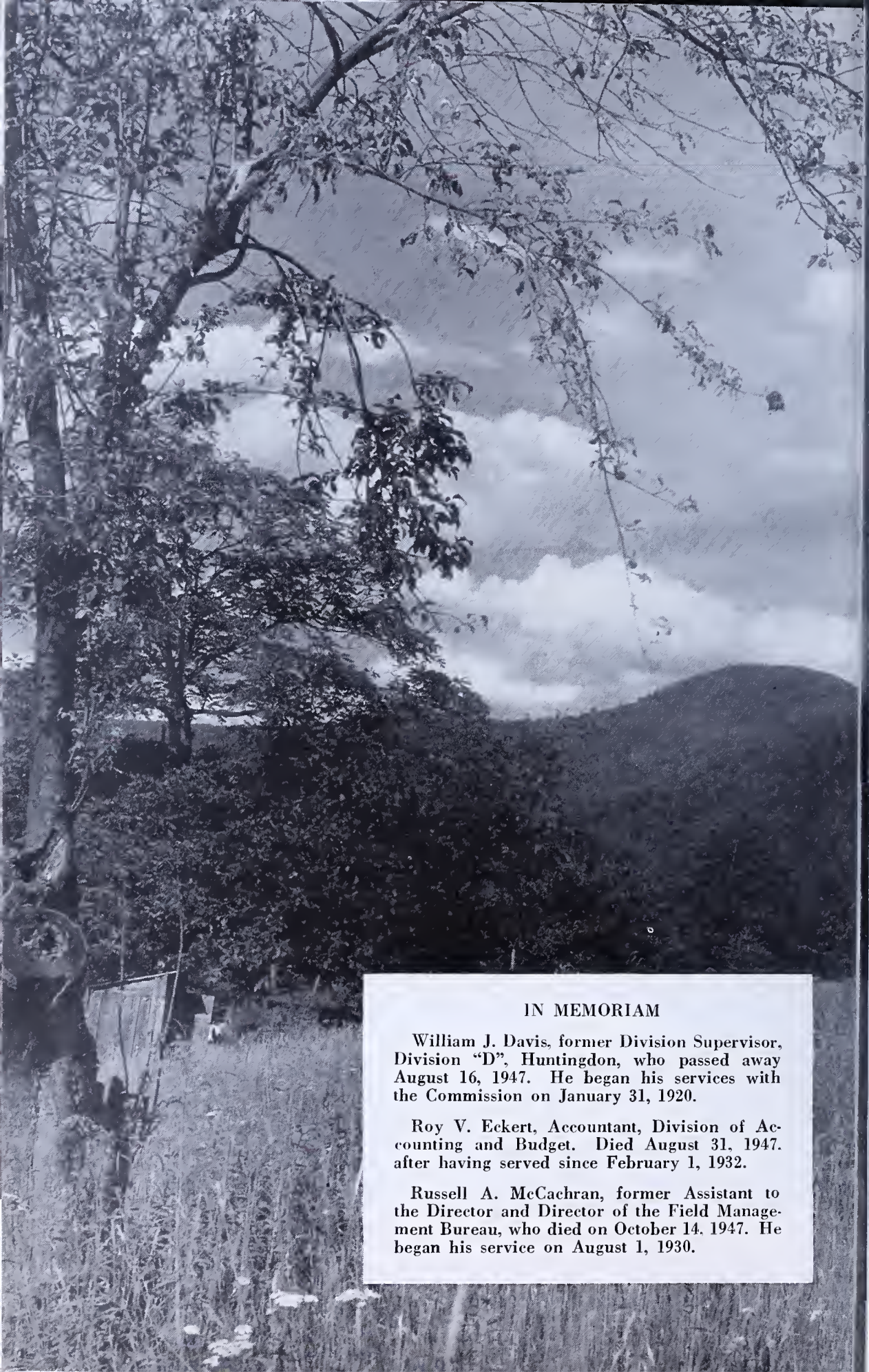


All photos by Staff Photographers
unless otherwise noted

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA





IN MEMORIAM

William J. Davis, former Division Supervisor, Division "D", Huntingdon, who passed away August 16, 1947. He began his services with the Commission on January 31, 1920.

Roy V. Eckert, Accountant, Division of Accounting and Budget. Died August 31, 1947. after having served since February 1, 1932.

Russell A. McCachran, former Assistant to the Director and Director of the Field Management Bureau, who died on October 14. 1947. He began his service on August 1, 1930.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

Ross L. Leffler, *President* ..... Pittsburgh
Robert Lamberton, *Vice-President* ..... Franklin
Col. Nicholas Biddle ..... Bethayres
G. I. Phillips ..... Alexandria
Harold Moltz ..... Williamsport
Dr. H. E. Kilgus ..... Brockway
John C. Herman ..... Dauphin
B. K. Williams ..... East Stroudsburg

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Seth Gordon ..... *Executive Director*

ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

W. Gard. Conklin ..... *Director*

Land Titles & Records Unit

E. Bruce Taylor ..... *Title Officer*

Accounting & Budget Division

N. E. Slaybaugh ..... *Comptroller*

Research & Planning Division

Robert D. McDowell ..... *Chief*

Propagation & Distribution Division

Earl S. Greenwood ..... *Chief*

PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU

Leo A. Luttringer ..... *Editor*, Game News

FIELD MANAGEMENT BUREAU

Jay C. Gilford ..... *Director*

Training Unit

Wilbur M. Cramer ..... *Chief*

Engineering Unit

P. M. Lollich ..... *Game Land Engineer*

General Field Operations Division

W. C. Shaffer ..... *Chief*

Land Operations Division

C. C. Freeburn ..... *Chief*

FIELD DIVISION SUPERVISORS

Division "A"—M. J. Golden, 602 Penn Ave., West Reading, Pa.
Berks, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, York.

Division "B"—Carl C. Stainbrook, 987 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa.
Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

Division "C"—Robert E. Latimer, 352 E. 3rd St., Williamsport, Pa.
Bradford, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union.

Division "D"—Arthur G. Logue, 327 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry.

Division "E"—M. E. Sherman, 1 E. Du Bois Ave., Du Bois, Pa.
Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter.

Division "F"—Hayes T. Englert, 14 W. 1st St., 2nd Floor, S. S. Oil City, Pa.
Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren.

Division "G"—Thomas F. Bell, 331 E. Main St., Ligonier, Pa.
Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland.



Buck with antlers in the "velvet." Pennsylvania's deer herd has nearly exhausted its natural food supply in many sections and must be controlled until it is replenished through natural forest reproduction.



It is absolutely necessary to remove surplus deer humanely by declaring antlerless seasons occasionally, else hundreds would starve to death because of lack of natural food in winter.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Harrisburg, Pa.
June 1, 1948

To His Excellency James H. Duff
Governor of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Sir:

It is with considerable pleasure, and not a little pride, that we transmit herewith a report of the activities of the Pennsylvania Game Commission covering the biennium ending May 31, 1948.

We were able to expand most of our programs, also launch some new ones, with current revenues supplemented by funds saved during the war years. However, by the end of the next fiscal year these reserve funds will be exhausted. Then, unless the General Assembly increases hunting license fees, we shall be compelled to curtail operations drastically instead of further expanding various programs as desired by the sportsmen.

We are deeply grateful for your intense personal interest as well as your unfailing official support in the wildlife restoration program of the Commission. The many organizations and thousand of individuals who helped to further our undertakings during the past biennium also deserve our praise for their friendly and understanding cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

Ross L. Leffler, *President*
R. Lamberton, *Vice President*
Nicholas Biddle
G. I. Phillips
Harold Moltz
H. E. Kilgus
John C. Herman
B. K. Williams

Attest:

Seth Gordon
Executive Director

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The activities of the Commission were greatly expanded to meet the postwar increase in hunting pressure. A surplus of nearly $1,500,000, accumulated during the war years, was almost exhausted by the end of the biennium, and unless additional revenue is made available by the General Assembly through increased license fees the demands of the sportsmen for further expansion and more intensive management of the Commonwealth's wildlife resources will be impossible.

ADMINISTRATION

The administrative staff was further reorganized and streamlined. There are now only three major bureaus—Administration, Field Operations, and Public Relations.

In order to administer a rapidly growing field program without enlarging the headquarters staff, and to pin-point responsibility for results, it was necessary to assign three staff assistants to each field division—a General Operations Assistant, a Land Operations Assistant and a Special Services Assistant.

A Special Service Corps of mechanics, carpenters and laborers was also set up in each field division to expedite the expanded operations, especially the land management and development activities.

A minor unit was established to handle all the details incident to enlargement of the Cooperative Farm-Game Program, which now contains 102 projects, including 3,907 farms, 4,071 agreements, and 353,035 acres, an increase of 34 projects and 188,610 acres. By next fall a total of 500,000 acres will be covered by this cooperative undertaking.

LANDS ACQUIRED

More than 38,000 acres of State Game Lands were acquired, bringing the total at the close of the biennium to 857,596 acres.

TIMBER SALES

The improvement of wildlife environment on the various game lands paid cash as well as future forest and wildlife dividends through the removal of timber. The Commission netted a cash return on wood sales amounting to more than $200,000.

PROPAGATION AND STOCKING

More than 71,000 ringneck pheasants, 38,000 bobwhite quail and 2,400 wild turkeys were shipped for release in depleted game coverts from the four state game farms. In addition, 62,000 ringnecks and 1,500 quail were purchased from commercial dealers.

More than 152,000 cottontail rabbits were also purchased from commercial shippers.

The practice of removing game from sections where no hunting is allowed and releasing it where public shooting is permitted was continued. More than 72,000 rabbits, 1,800 ringneck pheasants, 350 gray squirrels and 37 raccoons were thus transferred.

PREDATOR CONTROL

The campaign to reduce the excess fox population, which grew out of all proportions during the war, was continued and more than 80,000—43,000 reds and 37,000 grays—were submitted for bounty alone.

FURBEARERS

Pennsylvania trappers reaped an unusual fur harvest during both seasons. The 1945-46 season netted them a total of 874,759 pelts which brought the tidy sum of $2,045.866. The following year 813,069 pelts were taken, evaluated at $1,466,941.



More than 2600 beavers were taken in Pennsylvania during the 1946 trapping season. Fur dealers paid over $143,000 for their pelts.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The Fourth Class of the Ross Leffler School of Conservation was enrolled on June 1, 1946 and was graduated on June 3, 1947.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Commission's Public Relations program was decentralized and a Special Services Assistant (Public Relations and Predator Control) was assigned to each field division to conduct educational, publicity and predator control programs in his region.

LEGISLATION

Comparatively few amendments were made to the Game Laws during the period under consideration. The effect of principal amendments by the 1947 General Assembly is as follows:

Section 402. Increase the fee for nonresident fur dealers from $50.00 to $100.00.

Section 490. Requires that tags used when disposing and removing game from commercial propagating premises be printed in triplicate and serially numbered, and that consignees are no longer required to retain the tags attached to shipments.

Section 410. Provides an alternate boundary marking method in connection with the operation of Regulated Shooting Grounds.

Section 411. Authorizes the Commission to fix the period for hunting certain species of propagated game birds on regulated shooting grounds in areas where wild ringneck pheasants do not thrive.

Section 415. Requires the same method for tagging furbearing animals removed from commercial fur farms as required for removing game from propagating premises under Section 409.

Section 419. Increases the fee for resident fur dealers from $25 to $100; the penalty for nonresidents apprehended purchasing raw furs without a permit from $100 to $200. It also provides a penalty of $25 for failure of permittees to return the duplicate copy of any propagation or fur farming tag.

Section 607. Makes it unlawful for anyone to disturb traps set by agents of the Commission.

Section 701. Authorizes issuance of permits costing $1.00 to possess the flesh of lawfully killed game birds or animals for six additional months. Heretofore, such permits were available for the flesh of big game animals only, for a period of four months.

Section 806. Added shotguns and .22 calibre rifles to the list of firearms and certain ammunition which may not be carried in autos during restricted periods, unless taken apart and securely wrapped, or in cases.

Section 808. Makes it unlawful for anyone to disturb, chase or hunt wild birds and wild animals within a safety zone.

Section 830. Requires every person who has been involved in a hunting accident to submit a report thereof to the Commission.

Section 906. Grants the Commission discretionary authority to issue licenses and to change such rentals and damages as it thinks conditions and circumstances warrant, to persons who seek water rights, rights of way, etc.

Section 1102. Restricts the payment of bounties to residents of the Commonwealth.

Section 1105. Reduces the penalty for bounty frauds to $25 and $10 for each skin or bird submitted, depending upon the nature of the violation, instead of a flat penalty of $100.



The Upland Plover, protected by treaty with South America, is seldom observed in Pennsylvania although it sometimes nests in the vicinity of some of the larger airports where it is attracted to the flat fields surrounding such facilities.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

REORGANIZATION

As indicated in previous reports, the Commission, beginning with June 1938, decided to provide a trained Game Land Technician for each field division to supervise the development of the expanded land management program which was then initiated. Those employes, directed from Harrisburg, helped to develop the present land operations, techniques and policies.

Effective January 1, 1939, seven field division offices were established and additional responsibilities were delegated to Field Division Supervisors, who were provided both technical and clerical assistance.

As the work of the Department was expanded further to cope with post war needs, it became obvious that more specialized personnel would have to be added to the Harrisburg staff to operate on a statewide basis, or such personnel would have to be assigned to their respective field divisions.

Reorganization studies conducted during 1945 and 1946 resulted in further decentralizing operations at the Harrisburg Office, reducing its personnel there, and supplying additional Staff Assistants to Division Supervisors in the field.

A new plan of organization became effective December 1, 1946. It established three major bureaus in the Harrisburg Office; namely, Administration Bureau, Public Relations Bureau, and Field Management Bureau, each headed by a director. Only three directors now report to the Executive Director. Each bureau comprises functional divisions or units, the head of which is directly responsible to and reports to the Bureau Director concerned.

The Administration Bureau comprises the Accounting and Budget Division, the Research and Planning Division, the Propagation and Distribution Division, and the Land Titles and Records Unit.

The Public Relations Bureau is not presently subdivided.

The Field Management Bureau comprises the General Field Operations Division, the Land Operations Division, the Training Unit, and the Engineering Unit. None of these four units, nor the two other bureaus, has administrative control over men regularly working in the field, except game farm employes and a limited number on special assignments. In general, the seven Field Division Supervisors are in direct charge of all general field administrative work, and clear through the Director of the Field Management Bureau.

As will be noted, the designation of the former Game Land Technician was changed to Land Operations Assistant. A General Operations Assistant was provided to aid the Supervisor in law enforcement and other activities, and a Special Services Assistant was added to promote public relations and predator control activities. In other words, each of the seven Field Division Supervisors now has staff assistants at his elbow to help guide and direct various functions, all of them administratively responsible to him.

Under this new plan of organization operations have been decentralized, administrative responsibility for results has definitely been fixed, and the entire department is functioning in a business like, economical manner. (See functional chart with duties inserted in back of report.



Two of the many clerks required to handle the thousands of applications for special permits to hunt antlerless deer whenever such seasons are declared, as was the case in 1946 in some parts of the Commonwealth. A Statewide season on antlerless deer in 1947 required no special permit.

HUNTING LICENSES

By an Act of General Assembly the Department of Revenue has complete jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the issuance of hunting licenses, including settlement of accounts with agents and the transmission of monies arising from this source to the State Treasury for deposit in the Game Fund. The number of licenses issued during the past five years is given below:

Year	*Resident*	*Non-Resident*	*Total*
1943	570,901	11,833	582,734
1944	593,917†	13,983	607,900
1945	696,394†	17,227	713,621
1946	832,846†	23,174	856,020
1947	822,423†	28,012	850,435

† Includes free licenses issued to members of the armed forces: 1944, 264; 1945, 32,373; 1946, 7,418; 1947, 2,876.

Prior to June 1, 1946, the record year for resident licenses was 1945 when 696,394 were issued, and for nonresident (the same year) 17,227. A new record for both resident and nonresident licenses was established in 1946. The 1946 record for nonresident was supplanted by the 1947 sale of 28,012. It is probable that the contributory factors included: (1) a greater interest of more young men in hunting, especially those who for the first time were fascinated by handling firearms during World War II, (2) less demand for peak production no doubt made it possible for men to have more time for hunting, and (3) prosperity in general may have accounted for part of the increase.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS

The intensified educational programs to impress upon hunters the importance of safely handling firearms, initiated several years ago by the Commission, was continued during this period. It included news releases, radio talks, motion pictures, posters and the summary issued with every hunting license. More hearings were held in connection with hunting accidents than other years, which resulted in numerous license revocations and heavy penalties. During the two-year period there were 58 fatal and 763 non-fatal accidents. The twenty-four year (1924-1947, inclusive) average for fatal accidents was 41 annually, 44.1% of them self-inflicted.

The average license sale during the past two years was 853,227, which indicates that there was one fatal accident for every 29,422 hunters. This compares to one fatal accident for every 14,722 hunters based on an average of 603,614 licensed hunters during the past twenty-four years. With this proof as a background, few hunters, if any, will question the wisdom of the measures taken by the Commission to reduce to the minimum the hazards to those who go afield. *There are, however, still far too many accidents caused by gross carelessness.*

The Commission deeply appreciates the cooperation of the many hunters who are "hunting accident conscious," and calls upon them to continue their good work, even with greater zeal, if that be possible, until those who have no regard for the safety of their fellow hunters are punished to the full extent of the law, or eliminated from the field.

Trend in Hunting Accidents During the Past Nine Years

	1939	*1940*	*1941*	*1942*	*1943*	*1944*	*1945*	*1946*	*1947*
Self-inflicted:									
Fatal	16	12	14	8	7	10	14	15	8
Non-Fatal	66	58	57	23	38	36	36	66	66
Inflicted by Others:									
Fatal	28	31	12	18	20	13	23	14	21
Non-Fatal	280	361	313	304	153	173	196	271	360
Totals	390	462	396	353	218	232	269	366	455

BIG GAME ACCIDENTS

The table below summarizes the hunting accidents which occurred while pursuing big game:

	Fatal			*Non-Fatal*		
Year	*Deer*	*Bears*	*Total*	*Deer*	*Bears*	*Total*
1946	9	1	10	37	1	38
1947	9	1	10	73	2	75

On the subject of wearing red, the data assembled during this period confirms previous studies, i. e., it is an insurance policy that pays big dividends. Therefore, the Commission renews its appeal to hunters to "Wear Plenty of Bright Red."



All set and rarin' to go, this mother beagle hound and her pups look and voice their disappointment at being left behind.

GAME KILL

The game population determines the changes in the normal open seasons and bag limits. The few changes which the Commission made were considered necessary to assure the maintenance of an adequate future supply of the species affected. The kill of rabbits, squirrels, ringnecks, ruffed grouse and quail showed a decrease, while there was an increase in the deer, bear and turkey kill. During this two-year period, 6,199,247 pieces of game were killed weighing 13,212 tons, as compared to 7,363,004 pieces weighing 10,409 tons during the previous two-year period. The figures on the big game kill for 1946 and 1947 are based on individual Game-Kill Reports, while the small game kill was based on field officers' estimates.

Species	Average Weight of Each	Season of 1946 (Final Report) Number	Weight	Season of 1947 (Final Report) Number	Weight
Deer, Legal Antlered	115 Lbs.	31,110	3,577,650 Lbs.	31,475	3,619,625 Lbs.
Deer, Legal Antlerless	80 "	4,209	336,720 "	63,568	5,085,440 "
Total Deer and Weight		35,319	3,914,370 "	95,043	8,705,065 "
Bears	175 "	325	56,875 "	569	99,575 "
Rabbits	1¾ "	1,524,798	2,668,396 "	1,829,843	3,202,225 "
Hares (Snowshoes)	3 "	3,133	9,399 "	5,518	16,554 "
Hungarian Partridges	12 Oz.	108	81 "	96	72 "
Squirrels	1 Lb.	770,637	770,637 "	658,787	658,787 "
Raccoons	10 Lbs.	114,701	1,147,010 "	91,912	919,120 "
Wild Turkeys	10 "	2,518	25,180 "	3,751	37,510 "
Ruffed Grouse	1⅓ "	(Closed)	.....	29,922	39,896 "
Ringneck Pheasants	2¾ "	213,384	586,806 "	220,814	607,238 "
Quail	6 Oz.	8,244	3,091 "	8,360	3,135 "
Woodcocks	6 "	17,042	6,391 "	20,263	7,599 "
Rails, Gallinules and Coots	4 "	3,572	893 "	4,061	1,015 "
Grackles (Blackbirds)	2½ "	(Unprotected—No Data)		(Unprotected—No Data)	
Wild Waterfowl	2½ Lbs.	28,712	71,780 "	35,914	89,785 "
Woodchucks	6 "	228,329	1,369,974 "	234,017	1,404,102 "
Doves	3 Oz.	2,687	504 "	6,868	1,288 "
Total Number and Weight		2,953,509	10,631,387 "	3,245,738	15,792,966 "
Reduced to Tons Equals			5,316 Tons		7,896 Tons



ıny sportsmen's ganizations coop- ated in raising ıgneck pheasants, ousands of which ere released in epleted coverts.

ANTLERLESS DEER SEASONS

1946

During 1946 a statewide season was not necessary, although in six counties or parts thereof in northeastern Pennsylvania, indicated below, especially in the areas which are largely devoted to agriculture, the animals became sufficiently abundant to cause excessive damages to farmers, truckers, and orchardists. To relieve this situation the Commission declared a season for the taking of antlerless deer (deer without visible antlers or horns), regardless of sex, size, age or camp limit, from December 9 to 14, inclusive. In order to control the number of deer to be removed, $1.00 permits were issued to qualified residents on the basis of four permits for each deer to be removed. This permit was necessary in addition to the regular Resident Hunter's License. The counties, and related information, are listed below:

County	*Estimated No. of Antlerless Deer to Be Removed*	*Number of Permits to Be Issued*
1. Carbon, that portion lying west of Lehigh River	500	2,000
2. Luzerne, that portion lying west and north of the Susquehanna River (from Wyoming County line to Columbia County line)	400	1,600
3. Schuylkill	3,000	12,000
4. Susquehanna	1,800	7,200
5. Wayne	1,500	6,000
6. Wyoming	700	2,800
Totals	7,900	31,600

Permits were issued as follows: Carbon, 2,000; Luzerne, 1,600; Schuylkill, 12,000; Susquehanna, 4,525; Wayne, 6,000, and Wyoming, 2,800, a total of 28,925. Land owners, lessees, or other farm occupants residing within open territory were not required to obtain Special Permits. There were 4,209 antlerless deer killed.

It was unlawful to hunt for or kill male deer with visible antlers in the counties or portions of counties designated for antlerless deer hunting during 1946.

1947

The Commission declared a one-day statewide open season for the killing of antlerless deer on December 13. The season for the killing of bucks closed December 12. The season was authorized without special deer permits and nonresident licensed hunters participated therein. An abrogation petition was filed by the residents of Fulton County who held licenses during 1946, which met the requirements of law and closed said county to the hunting and taking of antlerless deer December 13, 1947. A number of petitions from other counties were filed, but they failed to meet the requirements of law. Therefore, the open season was restricted to sixty-six counties. There were 63,568 antlerless deer killed.

Field investigations and exhaustive research disclosed the fact a season was necessary to: (1) correct an unbalanced sex ratio, (2)

relieve widespread complaints of damage to farm, truck, and orchard crops throughout the Commonwealth and to reduce the herd to a size that would assure sufficient natural food to sustain it in good healthy condition without encroachment upon said crops. The one-day statewide open season was the only practical solution as it was necessary to remove surplus deer from at least thirty (30) counties.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The financial status of the period covered by this report is set forth on charts and in detailed tabular statements which appear in the appendix and in summarized form as follows:

During the first year the sum of $2,396,130.63 was credited to the Game Fund; the second year, $2,330,788.00; or a total of $4,726,-918.63 for the biennium, $1,417,191.25 above the all-time record of $3,309,727.38 for the 1940-42 biennium.

Expenditures for the first year of the biennium were $2,467,963.20; and the second year, $2,858,251.08, or a total of $5,326,214.28.

The comparative figures below will be of interest:

Biennium	*Revenue*	*Expenditures*
1936-38	$2,591,452.23	$2,789,806.17
1938-40	3,016,911.71	2,945,213.83
1940-42	3,309,727.38	2,918,605.44
1942-44	3,068,006.83	2,427,912.20
1944-46	3,294,685.42	2,871,370.06
1946-48	4,726,918.63	5,326,214.28



Woodchuck hunting is becoming an increasingly popular sport and more gunners are participating in it every year. Nearly a half million groundhogs were taken during the past two years.

STATUS OF GAME FUND

The condition of the Game Fund as of May 31, 1948 (the close of the two-year period covered by this report) was satisfactory. The balance was $1,919,571.58 (see analysis of funds available May 31, 1948, at the bottom of Table 4, Page 60) in the appendix of this report. The reasons for expenditures exceeding revenue with the resultant decrease in the Game Fund balance are given under the caption "Wartime Reserve" below. The Commission's time-proven policy of basing expenditures on a conservative license sale and carrying over to the next year for budgetary purposes additional revenues accruing to the Game Fund was followed during this biennium. Under this policy overspending of anticipated revenue is reduced to the minimum, as part of the budget for the ensuing year is covered by cash in the bank at the beginning of the budget year.

WARTIME RESERVE

The "Wartime Reserve" started in June, 1941, when $107,200 was set aside and gradually increased, as planned, until it reached its peak of $1,367,600 as of May 31, 1945. (On June 1, 1947, it was merged with the Operating Reserve.) The Commission allocated $352,500 of this for budgetary purposes during the first year of the biennium, and $515,100 the last year. This explains why the May 31, 1948, cash balance is below what it was at the end of the previous biennium. The May 31, 1949, cash balance will be further decreased as the Commission allocated the balance of the reserve, i. e., $500,000 for budgetary purposes during the 1948-49 fiscal year.

It was most fortunate that the Commission had set aside this reserve, otherwise it would have been impossible to provide adequate funds to finance (1) projects which had to be deferred during the war; (2) the comprehensive postwar program and (3) all other operations at greatly increased price levels.

FUTURE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

The Commission is still operating on the license fees which became effective twenty-one years ago. In the work of conservation, as in every other field, the game dollar purchases only half as much as it did even a few years ago. The sportsmen today are demanding more game for restocking purposes, an augmented law enforcement program, further expansion of the Cooperative Farm-Game Program, a greatly accelerated food and cover development program, etc. On top of this it must be remembered that the Wartime Reserve will be spent by May 31, 1949. Therefore, unless additional money is made available in increased license fees to the extent of or in excess of what the Commission is now spending from the reserve, it will be necessary to curtail operations by 25% to 35%. However, the sportsmen may rest assured that their Commission will give them the most it can with the funds available, consistent with efficient game administration.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The annual published expenditures from time to time include capital investments, such as land, buildings and equipment. The actual consideration paid for lands, together with estimated value of other items as of May 31, 1948, aggregate $4,861,580.56, the details of which, excluding obsolete equipment disposed of, appear below:

State Game Lands	$4,035,031.51*
Buildings on Game Lands	192,993.00†
State Game Farms (including land, buildings and equipment)	392,219.70†
Training School (including buildings and equipment)	35,048.55†
Current Equipment (including automobiles, trucks, trailers, etc.)	206,287.80†
Total	$4,861,580.56

* Consideration paid for lands (including title and survey costs).
† Estimated value as of May 31, 1948.

Tables 1 and 2 on pages 54 and 55 give information on expenditures for maintenance and replacement of certain capital items, money for which must be allocated from current revenue.



Song and insectivorous birds are protected just as vigorously in Pennsylvania as game birds, the money therefor being contributed by the sportsmen through their hunter's license money. House wren at nest box.



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More than $3,700,000 was paid in bounties during the biennium, principally for foxes and weasels.



The bloodthirsty weasel is a relentless killer, the removal of more than 43,000 of which helped somewhat to control his numbers.



These red fox youngsters were captured near their den for educational purposes. When they are permitted to become too abundant in any one section they are a menace to game and poultry and must be controlled.

PREDATOR CONTROL

In order to correct conditions due to an excess fox population, the predator control campaign which was promoted and assiduously pursued by the Commission during the war years was continued throughout this biennium. Through this campaign a large number of interested persons were instructed in for trapping methods, and sportsmen were encouraged to hunt foxes with hounds and to conduct organized fox hunts.

Upon recommendation of a special committee, the Commission, by resolution, paid bounties on the following species: gray fox, $4.00; red fox, $4.00; weasel, $1.00; adult great-horned owl, $4.00; fledgling great-horned owl, $2.00; adult goshawk, $2.00; fledgling goshawk, $1.00. No bounty was paid on foxes killed in Chester and Delaware Counties, where a special Act of the Legislature protects these animals; neither was bounty paid on red foxes killed in Bucks and Montgomery Counties during the period from September 16, 1947, to May 31, 1948.

Bounty payments were as follows:

	1946-1947	*1947-1948*
Gray Foxes	20,985	16,951
Red Foxes	26,679	16,606
Weasels	21,279	18,807
Great-Horned Owls (Adults)	1,419	1,381
Great-Horned Owls (Fledglings)	45	48
Goshawks (Adults)	69	20
Goshawks (Fledglings)	1	2
Amount of Money Paid	$217,840.00	$158,697.00
Number of Claims	23,029	19,715

There were 376 persons fined for attempting to collect bounty through fraud, resulting in the collection of $19,380 in fines. Due to careful investigations by Commission personnel and the improper presentation of claims by those seeking rewards, bounty was refused for the killing of 1,132 gray foxes, 1,374 red foxes, 1,568 weasels, and 62 great-horned owls.

FURBEARERS

The annual tabulations of the furbearers taken and sold during the past two fiscal years compare very favorably with the catch made during the previous two-year period.

The tabulations showing the number of each species taken and the pelt values are given below:

1945-1946

Species	*Number Taken*	*Amount Paid By Fur Dealers*
Muskrats	610,834	$1,332,309.95
Skunks	104,088	135,634.93
Minks	11,298	222,301.41
Opossums	40,992	17,677.89
Beavers	2,694	143,154.46
Otters	23	414.50
Raccoons	46,951	79,674.47
Weasels	12,230	21,776.68
Red Foxes	26,480	67,698.50
Gray Foxes	19,144	34,167.64
Wild Cats	25	55.75
Totals	874,759	$2,054,866.18

1946-1947

Species	*Number Taken*	*Amount Paid By Fur Dealers*
Muskrats	531,969	$954,878.35
Skunks	94,509	105,955.67
Minks	12,683	183,959.24
Opossums	52,718	18,605.60
Beavers	1,765	55,597.50
Otters	14	267.50
Raccoons	49,407	63,322.84
Weasels	22,323	27,373.62
Red Foxes	26,679	36,450.44
Gray Foxes	20,985	20,474.67
Wild Cats	17	55.80
Totals	813,069	$1,466,941.23

Game protectors as well as trappers do everything possible to control predatory animals.





The muskrat is the most popular fur-bearing animal in Pennsylvania. More than 600,000 were taken in 1946.

Skunks, another popular furbearer, brought trappers more than $130,000 during 1946.



LAND OPERATIONS

The Land Operations Division, formerly the Division of Game Land Management, was organized and revised administrative procedures were established. Under the Division's technical guidance the management program was expanded and improved, with special emphasis upon food and cover development on Commission-owned or controlled lands. Other management included the maintenance or establishment of approximately 4,000 miles of boundary lines, requiring proper painting, tagging, and limited mowing to clearly mark them.

Cover and soils maps of many game lands were processed by personnel employed under a Pittman-Robertson Project. These maps will enable the Commission to plan and adhere to a long-term management program throughout the Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION

In an effort to supplement the natural food and cover supply on the game lands and other controlled areas, over 2,050 acres of food plots were planted. More than 950 acres of old grown up fields or woodland were also cleared on the game lands to provide acreage for this type of improvement, and over 270 acres were mowed to retain open fields. To improve game conditions on the farm-game projects 55 acres of standing grain were purchased from cooperators and allowed to stand for game food.

More than 3,650 acres of Commission-owned farm lands were share-cropped, providing the Commission with 13,500 bushels of various grains. One hundred ninety acres were left standing for wildlife food.

Over 2,200 miles of refuge or special area lines also were maintained annually, which included mowing, posting, repairing wire, periodic checking, and establishing new lines as necessary.

Approximately 1,300 miles of roads and 200 miles of fire trails were maintained each year. Many fire trails were abandoned due to questionable locations, or were reconstructed and maintained as roads.

An additional 192 miles of roads and 111 miles of fire trails were constructed or reconstructed to provide continued efficient operation.

Maintenance was conducted on 164,425 acres of established Co-operative Farm-Game Projects leased prior to June 1, 1946. During the period covered by this report 188,610 additional acres were leased. At the end of the period 3,900 safety zones had been established and posted, and 647 small refuges totaling 5,266 acres were being maintained.

Eight new sheds to store equipment and nineteen corn cribs were constructed on the game lands, and all dwellings and other storage units were properly maintained.

TIMBER SALES AND FOREST CUTTINGS

Environment for wildlife was considerably improved on approximately 26,000 acres of game lands through the sale of forest products. Removal of timber on these areas provided a cash return of

$203,942.92. Products removed included 17,625,500 board feet of saw timber, 4,000 tons of mine timbers, 5,700 cords of paper and chemical wood, 228,500 posts and props, 2,750 cords of firewood and miscellaneous products such as maple syrup. Many timber sales are still in operation and additional ones are being planned to improve environmental conditions for wildlife.

Field personnel improved over 4,000 acres of additional wildlife lands through various types of forest cuttings, including release cuttings, thinnings, slashings, pruning trees and pushing over inferior growth with bulldozers. The latter practice was on an experimental basis to determine its value in improving browse for deer, and food and cover for other forest wildlife.

PLANTING SEEDLINGS

Nearly 500 acres of game lands and farm-game projects were improved by planting more than 460,000 evergreen and deciduous trees, shrub and vine seedlings, the majority of which were produced at the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare Nursery, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Approximately half of these seedlings were distributed to landowners on farm-game projects, and were planted on submarginal lands which they retired for the use of wildlife.

Waterfowl management was extended to small lakes on game lands such as this impoundment on Game Lands No. 111 in Somerset County known as Cranberry Glade Dam, which has since been completed.



DAMS SURVEYED AND CONSTRUCTED

Surveying was completed at many dam sites located on State Game Lands. Five new dams were constructed as follows:

State Game Lands No. 57, Wyoming County—3 dams flooding 10, 22 and 25 acres, named the J. Q. Creveling Lakes.

State Game Lands No. 111, Somerset County—1 dam flooding 112 acres on Cranberry Glade Run, named Cranberry Glade Lake.

State Game Lands No. 159, Wayne County—1 dam flooding 40 acres on the Aldermarsh.

Every effort is being made to furnish the necessary habitat so these dams will provide good breeding and resting places for wildlife.

WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT

Waterfowl management, similar to that done every year at the Pymatuning Refuge in Crawford County, was extended to small lakes on game lands and refuges. Field employes planted several tons of seed and tubers from food-producing plants on these impoundments to provide waterfowl food and cover. More than 350 acres of potential habitat were planted and improved through this program.

FOREST FIRES

Commission employes assisted local foresters and fire wardens in the suppression of 28 forest fires which burned over 3,060 acres of game lands, 40 acres of State and National forests, and 3,540 acres of private lands. The prevention and control of forest fires helps to maintain satisfactory food and cover conditions for wildlife.

SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Approximately 10,400 acres of fields on game lands and farm-game projects were improved by applying soil conservation practices. These included contour planting, strip-cropping, diversion ditches and terraces, sod-waterways, cover crops, hedges, border planting, pasture improvement, and planting of seedlings.

Experienced soil conservation specialists were employed to extend this service to all Farm-Game Projects. Although such practices have been adopted on comparatively few farms to date, most cooperators were interested and have applied them to over 7,700 acres. This service will bring about a closer cooperation between farmers and representatives of the Commission, and greatly benefit wildlife in agricultural regions.

An effort will be made to reach more cooperators by enlisting the services of more employes specializing in the application of soil conservation principles.

EXPERIMENTAL PLANTINGS

Observations show that previous plantings of low-growing evergreens continue to survive. Mugho Pine has shown the best promise as game cover.

Shrub lespedezas continue to grow, many producing seed. Success has been best in southeastern Pennsylvania. Additional plantings

were made during this period, and periodic observations will be recorded.

Of the many grasses and legumes planted during the previous two years crown vetch and orchard grass continue to provide the best cover. All are producing some seed and cover. Observations on these various types of plants will continue.

Cooperating with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, plantings of various trees, shrubs and vines were made on game lands in Lebanon, Centre, and Crawford Counties to determine those best suited for game food and cover under Pennsylvania conditions.

FEDERAL AID PROJECTS

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act provides that the government will finance seventy-five per cent of approved wildlife improvement projects.

Four projects started during the biennium included:

Cover Type and Soils Mapping of State Game Lands—Under this project the field mapping of soils on 105,000 acres, mapping of cover on 111,000 acres, management plans for 24,000 acres of lands previously mapped, and the drafting on approximately 82,000 acres was completed. The project started in October, 1946.

Forest Wildlife Development—This undertaking was established to develop improved wildlife conditions through selective forest cuttings and thinnings. Operations were begun in October, 1947, on Game Lands No. 25, Elk County. During the process approximately 200,000 board feet of saw timber and almost 700 cords of pulp and chemical wood were removed. It is expected that income derived from the sale of these products will more than offset costs of making the timber stand improvement.

Farm-Game Development—The responsibility for the management and enlargement of Cooperative Farm-Game Projects, originally started by the Commission to improve hunting conditions in farming regions, was placed under the supervision of a new unit on January 1, 1948. It includes 6 salaried employes, 20 full-time workers, and the necessary per diem labor required to service the acreage under lease.

In addition to mapping and servicing the 353,000 acres now under agreement, and obtaining new leases, these employes are extending advice to cooperating farmers on the proper application of soil conservation principles. During the biennium they were responsible for the adoption of these practices on over 7,700 acres of farm land.

Wildlife Management Coordination—This project provided for additional help to coordinate other projects and is responsible for maintaining records, reports, and various federal vouchers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Additional activities included the construction of game feeders, rabbit retreats, wood duck nesting boxes, signs and posters, feeding wildlife during the winter months, and many others too numerous to mention.

GAME MANAGEMENT AREAS ACQUIRED

The aggregate area of State Game Lands acquired since the program was started in 1920 has reached a total of 857,596 acres, comprising 195 units, distributed through 63 of the Commonwealth's 67 counties. An additional 5,015 acres were under contract for purchase at the end of the biennium.

The consideration paid for the 857,596 acres amounted to $3,197,-496.91, a general average of $3.73 per acre. This does not include expenditures for securing options, land examinations, title abstracting and conveyancing, boundary line surveys, mapping and incidentals. Such expenditures cost around $1.00 per acre.

During the two-year period under consideration, a total of 38,366 acres were acquired by purchase, transfer, condemnation and gift, at an outlay of $138,026.50, an average of $3.60 per acre.

Included in the more important transactions consummated were:

(a) 16,968.2 acres added to S. G. L. No. 25, in Elk County, costing $58,304.90. This included 68.8 acres of the abandoned right-of-way of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, now used for game management purposes.

(b) 2,514.8 acres in Tioga County, costing $8,696.40, an addition to S. G. L. No. 37.

(c) 1,149.3 acres in Lycoming County, costing $5,095, an addition to S. G. L. No. 75.

The policy of the Commission has been to give first consideration to prospective land purchases in agricultural sections where present holdings are small and the hunting population is large.



(d) 6,800.6 acres, costing $18,701.66, were added to S. G. L. No. 103, in Centre County.

(e) 80.1 acres in Somerset County, costing $1,184.40, an addition to S. G. L. No. 111, to complete a water impoundment of about 112 acres, known as Cranberry Glade Lake.

(f) 741.6 acres in Lycoming County, comprising S. G. L. No. 125, was exchanged for 847.6 acres of State Forest Land, added to S. G. L. No. 129, in Carbon County, and No. 134, in Sullivan County.

(g) 3,914.6 acres were added to S. G. L. No. 141, Carbon County, costing $12,024.23.

(h) 15.9 acres in Lehigh County, added to State Game Lands No. 205, a gift from the Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association, as a memorial to members of the Association who lost their lives in World War II, while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

(i) 600.7 acres, costing $10,678, designated S. G. L. No. 213, Crawford County.

(j) 556.6 acres in Crawford County, adjoining the Pymatuning, costing $6,614.40, designated S. G. L. No. 214.

(k) 1,219.4 acres on the Blue Mountain, in Lehigh County, designated S. G. L. No. 217, acquired by condemnation.

Two adverse claims for a total of 93.1 acres were conceded by the Commission, but in each instance it was fully reimbursed for the cost of the lost land.

For more detailed information with respect to the acquisition of land, see Tables Nos. 5, 6 and 7, on pages 61 to 66, inclusive.

LAND ACQUISITION POLICIES

Land acquisition policies of the various Commissions during the past 26 years have been fundamentally sound and conducted to produce the largest possible well-distributed acreage at least cost to the sportsmen. Evidence of this is indicated by the large aggregate acreage acquired; the low average cost per acre; the distribution in 63 counties; and the large number of sportsmen who hunt on Game Lands. An evidence of sound economic policy is that revenues derived from the sale of timber and other wood products from State Game Lands have amounted to $224,304.18, and from all other sources $49,427.83, a total of $273,732.01. Certain forest lands acquired, even those for which $3.00 or less per acre was paid, now contain large quantities of merchantable timber, and Game Lands in the aggregate can be expected to produce substantial revenues for the benefit of sportsmen in future years.

A general policy governing the land purchase program was adopted by the Commission during this biennium, certain provisions of which were merely reiterations of former ones. The new policy is intended to curtail the purchase of State Game Lands, thus providing more funds for management of present holdings; to expand the Coopera-

tive Farm-Game Program; and to make the land acquisition program more selective as to tracts which will be purchased. Its provisions, briefly, follow:

1. Reduce the budget item for the purchase of lands.

2. Acquire tracts needed to straighten the outside boundaries of present holdings, and privately-owned tracts which are interiors within Game Lands.

3. Enlarge small unit blocks of Game Lands to a suitable size.

4. Give first consideration to prospective purchases in agricultural sections of the State where the acreage of present holdings is comparatively small and the hunting population large. In this connection the Commission is not unmindful of its past unsatisfactory experiences in attempting to purchase lands in agricultural sections because:

(a) Acreages available are small and accommodate too few hunters; consequently, do little to relieve local hunting pressure.

(b) Prices asked for lands are invariably too high, usually up to and often above the $30.00 per acre limit which may legally be paid.

(c) Unless cleared lands, as marginal or sub-marginal farms, are regularly tilled, they soon revert to forest type and fail to serve the purpose desired, i. e., production of farm-game species.

(d) It is questionable whether such purchases are justifiable from an economic point of view.

5. The purchase of Game Lands is not to be confined to any special section of the State, but should be made where it appears advisable and for the best interests of all parties concerned.

6. Consideration shall be given to the character of lands as:

(a) Type, age, quality and value of forest growth.

(b) Value for farming purposes, since good farms should not be retired from general crop farming.

(c) Ample water supply, including swamps or marshes, and adequate food and cover for wildlife.

(d) Barren mountain lands should not be purchased merely because of their low price.

7. Reservations by the landowner of any rights to lands offered for sale is frowned upon by the Commission, but where certain rights, as for timber, minerals, etc., cannot be avoided, they shall be limited as far as possible.

8. Where the owner insists upon reserving timber for cutting and removal, efforts shall be made to persuade him to agree in writing not to cut trees within 100 feet from stream banks.

FEDERAL AID IN LAND ACQUISITION

Federal-Aid-In-Wildlife Restoration Funds continue to help materially in the purchase of State Game Lands. They are provided for by the Pittman-Robertson Act of September 2, 1937, and are derived from the excise tax on sales of firearms and ammunition. Approximately 92% of such funds, which are appropriated annually by Congress, are apportioned to the States by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A total of 187 tracts aggregating 146,516.2 acres have been acquired with the aid of Federal funds, at an aggregate cost of $672,694.18. This includes not only the consideration paid for the land, but also expenditures for boundary line surveys and mapping, as well as title abstracting and conveyance. Since the Federal Government reimburses the Commission to the extent of 75% of the total cost of approved projects, the Commission has received $504,520.63 of Federal Aid funds for this purpose.

FIXED CHARGES IN LIEU OF TAXES

Commonwealth-owned lands being exempt from taxation, the Commission is authorized to pay a fixed charge of five cents for each acre of State Game Lands and Game Farms it acquires. Of this, one cent is paid to the County Treasurer and two cents to Township School Directors and Township Road Supervisors for each acre acquired in the respective counties and townships. Such fixed charges are paid during calendar years and in 1947 included 64 counties and 383 townships. Amounts paid during the calendar years 1946 and 1947 were respectively $41,049.51 and $42,133.57.

A grand total of $544,812.54 has been so paid on game lands and game farms since lands were first purchased by the Commission.

COOPERATIVE FARM-GAME PROGRAM

This plan, started in 1936, to develop better relationships between farmers and hunters and to provide public hunting grounds on good farm lands near centers of population, has proven highly successful. In fact, during the biennium the acreage included in the program has increased more than 100%. The largest project now comprises 13,000 acres. Farmer-sportsmen relationships have been greatly improved and cooperator withdrawals have been comparatively few.

On May 31, 1946, there were 68 projects, covering 2,066 farms with 2,140 signed agreements, and a total acreage of 164,425. Now there are 102 projects, including 3,907 farms, 4.071 agreements and 353,035 acres, an increase of 34 projects and 188,610 acres in the two-year period. The Commission hopes to expand the program to a half million acres before the 1948 hunting season, looking to an eventual goal of 1,000,000 acres or more.

The average size of the 102 projects is 3,461 acres.

In return for the use of his land for public hunting purposes, the farmer is given reasonable protection against careless hunters, and



"No Trespass" signs are removed to make way for "Cooperation Wins" placards under the Farm-Game Cooperative Plan. Under this program game is stocked on the lands of cooperating landowners.





the exclusive control of hunting in the safety zone in the immediate vicinity of his buildings, which zone averages 18 acres. He is also offered assistance to apply farm practices mutually beneficial to himself and wildlife. Special effort is made to establish these projects within short travelling distance of the larger centers of population.

For details concerning locations and other data on Cooperative Farm-Game projects, see Table 8 on pages 67 to 69.

AUXILIARY GAME REFUGE PROJECTS

(General Classification)

The number of Auxiliary projects decreased from 44 to 35, with a net loss of 7,952 acres. The 35 projects contain a total of 27,442 acres, of which 8,651 acres are maintained as refuges and 18,791 acres are open to public hunting. For additional details, see Table No. 9, pages 70 and 71.

GAME PROPAGATION AREAS

Game Propagation Areas decreased from 81 to 70. The 70 projects contain a total of 25,183 acres, an increase of 333 acres. For details with respect to existing projects, see Table No. 10, pages 72 to 75, inclusive.

SPECIAL PRESERVES

Two new Dog Training Preserves were established, comprising 2,000 acres in the Allegheny National Forest in Forest County. Eight such preserves are in operation, having a total area of 5,383 acres.

Two Archery Hunting Preserves established in 1937, the maximum permitted by law, are still maintained.

For more detailed information concerning the location and size of Special Preserves, see Table No. 11, pages 76 and 77.

SPECIAL WILDLIFE PROJECTS

A few new projects were established and others were discontinued during the biennium. Records indicated that 100 projects totalling 32,392 acres were operative at the end of the biennium. This program, sponsored entirely by local organizations, has not expanded as anticipated.

SUMMATION OF ACREAGE IN LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Lands either owned or under nominal control of the Commission, and used for game management projects of various types, including game farms and primary refuges located within State Forests and other public lands, aggregate 1,312,318 acres, an increase of 209,783 acres. The various classifications and acreages involved are indicated in concise form in Table No. 12, page 78.



Farm ponds furnish a water supply and a source of recreation for the landowner and his family. They should be fenced in to prevent grazing and the breaking down of banks by cattle's hooves.

EASEMENTS GRANTED

Most of the easements granted were rights-of-way for oil, gas, electric and telephone lines across the game lands and game farms. The rights-of-way comprised 129.8 acres. The 49 grantees paid $1,125.25 for forest growth cut. Rentals paid during the biennium for all existing rights-of-way totalled $5,462.41.

In addition to the foregoing, the State Highway Department was authorized to establish two Roadside Rests on game lands, one for two acres and the other for 1.54 acres; two permits were issued for radio research projects for the U. S. Army, on approximately 265 acres; two water rights were granted; one orchard lease was made for 18 acres; the Central Railroad of New Jersey was permitted to relocate its tracks for a short distance within game lands in Luzerne County, requiring the use of about five acres, the relocation being necessary in connection with highway improvement; and a contractor for the State Highway Department was permitted to secure from game lands approximately 35,000 cubic yards of fill for the highway improvement just mentioned, for which $1,000 was received by the Commission.

The licenses for the Big-Inch and Little-Inch pipelines, granted during World War II, provided that no rental would be demanded while the lines were used by the Federal Government. After the licenses were amended to permit transportation of natural gas, the pipelines were transferred to a private corporation and the Commission now receives a substantial rental.

For the purpose of providing food plots in a forested area, and as an experiment in the reclamation of stripped lands, the Commission approved a coal stripping lease for a small area of game lands in Cambria County. The lease was dated October 21, 1947, and as of June 25, 1948, the royalties amounted to $21,605.87.

ENGINEERING

The field and office work necessary to the acquisition and management of game lands and the proposed additions to new buildings, etc., was voluminous.

Sixty-six (66) tracts of land totaling 15,775 acres, located in eleven counties, were surveyed. They were plotted, traced, areas calculated and deed descriptions prepared. In addition, warrant data were abstracted and mapped and survey information prepared for use of the title abstractors and surveyors. This involved the running of 412 miles of survey line to establish 221 miles of boundary lines.

Fourteen miles of boundary lines were resurveyed to settle adverse claims, and thirty-four miles were retraced for painting and posting.

Topographic surveys were made of eighteen proposed dam sites. Preliminary plans and estimates were prepared for the dams themselves, of which six were completed in detail. Four have been approved by the Water and Power Resources Board.

Engineering surveys and supervision were furnished for the construction of three dams.



Many geese and other waterfowl remain on the Pymatuning Waterfowl Sanctuary near Linesville, Crawford County, late in winter.

Nine and eight-tenths miles of new roads were located and surveyed.

A topographic survey was made of the Ross Leffler School of Conservation for proposed additions to the buildings and water supply system, and plans were made for the latter. A construction survey was made for reservoirs, water line and electric power line.

Twenty-two (22) maps of State Game Lands were revised and retraced.

Eighteen hundred and forty-one (1,841) farms were mapped and prints and data prepared for the Cooperative Farm-Game Program, involving 188,610 acres of land. It was necessary to make approximately 6,000 printed maps for the agreements and field work.

Plans and estimates were prepared for eight equipment buildings and tool houses.

Base maps for a new edition of the Sportsman's Map were started and are about 75% completed. Numerous drawings also were made for right-of-way agreements, propagation and special wildlife areas, signs, plaques, charts, etc.

Approximately 8,000 square yards of print paper were used in making prints of maps, charts and tabulations for field and office use.

GENERAL FIELD OPERATIONS



Game Protectors check both guns and game bags during the hunting seasons in an effort to reduce carelessness and curb violations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vigorous law enforcement is always essential to the successful operation of a good conservation program. It was particularly essential during the past two years, however, due to an abnormal increase in the number of hunters. A total of 4,030 prosecutions were instituted in the 1946-1947 period and 4,251 during the 1947-1948 fiscal year. Jail sentences in several instances were imposed in addition to cash penalties collected for these offenses which amounted to $266,753.50.

The following is a ten-year tabulation of prosecutions and penalties paid:

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal Year	*No. of Prosecutions*	*Penalties Collected*
1938-1939	5,119	$87,344.48
1939-1940	4,370	72,137.42
1940-1941	3,972	69,812.68
1941-1942	3,534	57,883.21
1942-1943	2,501	50,441.55
1943-1944	2,669	68,524.50
1944-1945	1,831	51,687.65
1945-1946	2,168	63,188.00
1946-1947	4,030	136,697.75
1947-1948	4,251	130,055.75

HUNTING LICENSE REVOCATIONS

Pursuant to an established policy of the Commission, persons apprehended for major violations forfeit their hunting and trapping privileges in addition to the payment of cash penalties. Revocations are considered on a basis of the offense committed, and may be from one to ten years. The following hunting licenses were revoked:

Hunters' licenses revoked in 1946	679
Hunters' licenses revoked in 1947	674
Total	1,353

REFEREE'S HEARINGS

Hunters who through negligence or carelessness injure another, or themselves, by gunfire, or who commit acts of vandalism, assault, etc., while hunting or trapping, are subject to license revocation based on findings during referee hearings held in accordance with Section 315 of the Game Code, or through regular prosecution proceedings before the judge of the county court. Such hearings were held as follows:

Year	*Hearings*	*Licenses Revoked*	*Defendants Discharged*
1946	99	83	16
1947	140	94	46
Totals	239	177	62

LICENSE REVOCATIONS BY COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS

The following revocations were imposed upon hunters who shot at or injured another person in mistake for game:

1946	20
1947	28
Total	48

GAME FEEDING

A well-rounded game feeding program was conducted, and was greatly augmented through the assistance of organized sportsmen and interested individuals. The use of airplanes in distributing feed in the remote mountain sections was resorted to a number of times, but the effectiveness thereof was hard to evaluate. Expenditures during the past two years for game feeding included:

FEED FOR GAME—TWO-YEAR PERIOD

1946-1947	$18,959.81
1947-1948	38,003.39
Total	$56,963.20



Orphaned fawns such as these are subsequently used for educational purposes. People are asked not to molest the young of any wild creatures. In fact such action is punishable by a fine.

DEER KILLED TO PROTECT PROPERTY

Farmers and other qualified persons have exercised their privileges under the law permitting the killing of deer when found doing material damage to cultivated crops, nurseries, orchards, etc. As a result 3,596 deer were killed and reported as compared with 2,045 the previous biennium:

1946-1947	1,667
1947-1948	1,929
Total	3,596

DEER-PROOF FENCES

While there are on file at present a number of requests from persons desiring to erect deer-proof fences, repeated efforts to purchase this material have been unsuccessful.

BEAR DAMAGE

Bears are still causing some damage to beehives, sheep and other livestock. The following claims for loss of livestock, poultry and bees were satisfied:

Paid for bear damage, 1946-1947	$4,142.49
Paid for bear damage, 1947-1948	2,923.50
Total	$7,065.99

County	*No. of Claims*	*Sheep Killed*	*Bee Hives*	*Calves*	*Hogs*	*Goats*	*Pony*	*Amount Paid*
Bedford	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	$27.60
Bradford	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	60.00
Cameron	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	66.00
Centre	6	31	—	—	1	—	—	407.40
Clarion	5	—	18	—	—	—	—	130.00
Clearfield	6	—	27	—	—	—	—	207.00
Clinton	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	146.50
Columbia	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	60.00
Elk	19	7	53	—	—	—	—	325.00
Forest	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	15.00
Huntingdon	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	140.00
Jefferson	3	—	20	—	—	—	—	127.50
Lycoming	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	211.00
Luzerne	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	15.25
McKean	50	46	28	1	3	—	1	1,214.25
Potter	41	55	38	—	—	—	—	1,227.05
Tioga	33	20	104	—	—	—	—	1,963.13
Union	5	—	1	—	5	—	—	166.50
Venango	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	75.00
Warren	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	217.81
Wyoming	7	19	—	—	—	—	—	264.00
Total	203	188	334	1	10	1	1	$7,065.99

SPECIAL GAME PERMITS

	Archery	*Collecting*	*Dog Training*	*Ferret Breeder*	*Ferret Owner*
1946-1947	63	19	104	2	9
1947-1948	86	16	120	2	4

	Field Trial	*Fox Hunting*	*Fur Dealer's*	*Fur Dealer's Employe*	*Fur Farming*
1946-1947	92	17	496	47	289
1947-1948	123	22	482	42	376

	Propagating	*Regulated Shooting Grounds*	*Retriever Trial*	*Roadside Menageries*	*Taxidermy*
1946-1947	170	21	2	24	120
1947-1948	201	25	—	31	119

TAXIDERMY EXAMINATIONS

During the 1946-1947 fiscal year seven applicants applied and presented themselves for an examination before the board and qualified for regular permits; one failed to appear.

During the 1947-1948 fiscal year the Taxidermy Examining Board did not meet.

Examination of the work of potential taxidermists by experts is the only safeguard the sueeessful hunter has of having a good job done on a much sought after and highly prized trophy.



Thousands of day-old pheasant chicks are furnished sportsmen and others every year from the State Game Farms. The game restocking program is greatly augmented as a result of this cooperative undertaking.

GAME FARM OPERATIONS

Both ringneck pheasant and wild turkey production was increased. Efforts were made to acquire more pheasants from commercial breeders, and most sportsmen were encouraged to raise day-old pheasant chicks.

Operations were completely transferred from the Jordan Game Farm in Lawrence County in 1947 because of unfavorable conditions. The new farm, which is known as the Western Game Farm, has an area of 551 acres and an annual production capacity of over 30,000

ringneck pheasants. All useable equipment was transferred from the Jordan Farm to the Western Farm, which is located near Cambridge Springs in Crawford County.

Quail production on the Eastern Game Farm was decreased and experiments are being carried on to produce a better bird for liberation. The Commission is interested in quality, not quantity.

Thirteen wild turkey propagating areas were again put into operation in 1947. Seven were used for restocking only and six were used for collecting eggs for the Wild Turkey Farm in order to increase the wild strain in the present stock. Production records for the calendar years 1946 and 1947 are shown in the table below:

State Game Farm Production Record

	Calendar Years	
Ringneck Pheasants:	*1946*	*1947*
Total number of eggs produced	201,656	260,922
Total number of eggs shipped to sportsmen	125	829
Total number of day-old chicks shipped to sportsmen	89,555	79,916
Total number of 12-15-week old birds shipped for release	16,562	24,581
Total number of mature birds shipped for release	9,802	20,979
Bobwhite Quail:		
Total number of eggs produced	41,086	41,143
Total number of eggs shipped to sportsmen	281	100
Total number of day-old chicks shipped to sportsmen	2,972	2,877
Total number of six-week old birds shipped to sportsmen	296	516
Total number of 12-14-week old birds shipped for release	11,047	15,006
Total number of mature birds shipped for release	5,286	7,180
Wild Turkeys:		
Total number of eggs produced (farm)	11,029	11,394
Total number of 12-week old birds shipped for release	1,620	2,293
Total number of mature birds shipped for release	556	1,899

GAME PURCHASES

The Commission continued to purchase all ringneck pheasants offered at reasonable prices commensurate with its budget for this purpose. Contracts are awarded in early spring of each year for the delivery of twelve-week-old birds in September and for mature birds in March. This policy has enabled the commercial breeders, both in and out of the State, to plan their production far in advance of the delivery dates. Following is a summary of the game purchased:

Game Purchases—1946-1948

	Number 1946-47	*Cost*	*Avg. Cost*	*Number 1947-48*	*Cost*	*Avg. Cost*
Rabbits	77,313	$91,953.36	$1.189	74,779	$87.831.02	$1.175
Pheasants	28,966	81.332.18	2.808	33.821	94.325 55	2.789
Quail	1,236	3,190.11	2.581	299	897.00	3.000
Totals		$176,574.65			$183.053.57	





Sportsmen, Boy Scouts and others trap many rabbits annually in a cooperative endeavor to more liberally restock depleted areas. Rabbits are also purchased from game dealers to replenish the supply after each gunning season.



LIVE-TRAPPING AND TRANSFER OF WILD GAME

The transfer of rabbits from closed hunting areas to lands open to public shooting has been the means of making more than 72,000 choice cottontails available for stocking purposes during the past two years. The Commission is particularly indebted to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, high school students and many deputy game protectors for the part they played in the program. Their splendid cooperation contributed substantially to its success.

The number of game birds and mammals trapped and transferred are listed below:

Wild Game Trapped and Transferred

	Fiscal Year 1946-1947	*Fiscal Year 1947-1948*
Cottontail Rabbits	34,415	37,667
Ringneck Pheasants	913	935
Gray Squirrels	225	128
Raccoons	25	12

Total Game Releases 1946-47

	From Game Farms	*Purchases*	*Trapped and Transferred*	*Farm Game Co-operators*	*Totals*
Cottontail Rabbits	....	77,313	34,415	....	111,728
Ringneck Pheasants	30,541	28,966	913	2,992	63,412
Bobwhite Quail	17,679	1,236	....	....	18,915
Wild Turkeys	3,513	....	....	....	3,513
Gray Squirrels	....	....	225	....	225
Raccoons	....	....	25	....	25

Total Game Releases 1947-48

	From Game Farms	*Purchases*	*Trapped and Transferred*	*Farm Game Co-operators*	*Totals*
Cottontail Rabbits	....	74,779	37,667	....	112,446
Ringneck Pheasants	47,447	33,821	935	1,627	83,830
Bobwhite Quail	20,752	299*	....	....	21,051
Wild Turkeys	4,810	....	....	....	4,810
Gray Squirrels	....	....	128	....	128
Raccoons	....	....	12	....	12

* Shipped Eastern Game Farm for breeders.

DAY-OLD PHEASANT CHICK PROGRAM

In addition to the ringneck pheasants released, day-old pheasant chicks were shipped from the game farms to interested sportsmen as follows:

Year 1946	84,005 chicks
Year 1947	77,816 chicks
Total	161,821 chicks

Approximately 60% of these birds were raised in 1947 and 72% in 1947 to twelve weeks of age or older and released on open hunting areas. Thus, about 105,848 additional pheasants were stocked in public coverts through the fine cooperation of Pennsylvania's sportsmen in the day-old chick program.

From all sources, a total of 253,090 pheasants was released under the supervision of the Commission's representatives during the biennium.



The bulldozer is a new tool which may be employed in game management practices. Experiments with it are being made under a Federal-aid-in-wildlife project.

RESEARCH

With the return of trained research personnel after the war it was possible to expand this phase of the program even beyond that of pre-war days. Studies are conducted in two ways, either through Federal-aid-in-wildlife funds or through the personnel of the Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit at the Pennsylvania State College. Both agencies made spendid physical contributions to the program.

Federal-aid-in-wildlife projects, seventy-five per cent of the costs of which are borne by the Government, included:

1. Bobwhite Quail Study—This study, covering the life history, physiology and ecology of the bobwhite quail was begun October, 1943, and completed June, 1947. Management plans for the bird were also submitted. The ecological and physiological studies are being continued and as soon as they are concluded a booklet covering all phases of the project will be made available for general distribution.

2. Survey of Pennsylvania Mammals—This survey actually includes two projects, one in northwestern and one in southwestern Pennsylvania. Both were established to obtain more factual information concerning the range and abundance, habitat preferences, life histories, ecological interrelationships, and economic importance of all the mammals in the Commonwealth. Such information is highly desirable in helping to prepare more complete game management plans. The northwestern project was begun July, 1946, and will be

completed October, 1948. The southwestern project was begun July, 1947, and will end June, 1949.

3. Cottontail Rabbit Management Study—This study also entails two projects, one in the northwestern and one in the northeastern parts of the State, the latter being a check against the former due to the fact that climatic conditions and plant successions vary throughout the Commonwealth. The purpose is to determine management plans by which the Commission and all interested individuals may restore harvestable surpluses of cottontails to the thousands of acres of abandoned farmlands throughout the Commonwealth.

4. Survey of Pennsylvania Migratory Waterfowl—This survey was inaugurated to determine what part Pennsylvania can play to offset the general decrease in waterfowl populations throughout northeastern United States. The main objective, however, is to ascertain the extent and value of our nesting and wintering grounds and what management practices can be employed to improve them. Work was begun in April, 1948, and will continue until all the essential information is obtained.

5. A Study in Environmental Control on Forested Lands for Game Management.

The bulldozer is a new tool which may be employed by the Game Commission. This project was inaugurated in order to determine the effects of bulldozing upon State Game Lands before widespread practice of its use may be employed. Phases of this study involve the costs, the amount of food and cover made available to wildlife through its use as well as a comparison of results obtained with other management practices now in use.

This project commenced February 9, 1948.

Projects conducted by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit included:

1. *Homing and Migratory Study*—During 1947 the acting leader of the unit, together with The Pennsylvania State College and the United States Army, further studied these phenomena. However, due to the return of wildlife students from the armed services, the unit withdrew both men and support from this project during 1948.

2. *Game Bird Nutritional Studies*—The unit has, since its inauguration, supplied a fellowship for the study of nutritional needs of game birds. During the biennium they have continued all such studies of game birds. Progress will continue in this work leading to publication of its findings.

3. *Forest Tree Fertilization Study*—This study, begun in 1944, is to determine the effects of commercial fertilization upon mast-producing trees. Since it was undertaken heavy late frosts have made it impossible to measure any appreciable increases in treated plots over untreated ones. It is hoped the needed information will be acquired in the next couple of years.

4. *Woodcock Population Studies*—A careful census of the woodcock was carried on as in previous years. Pennsylvania is one of two States contributing this much-needed information to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service so it can be used in regulating seasons and bag limits for this migratory game bird. It appears that the woodcock



A census project on the woodcock indicates this bird has recovered from its setback in 1940.

has recovered from its setback of 1940, as population studies continued this biennium indicate that the birds have returned to their 1939 level and are apparently on the increase.

5. *Ruffed Grouse Population Study*—This project was initiated while the birds were low in numbers in order to census a tract of land constantly to their fluctuations in population. Results of the spring of 1948 indicated that their numbers on this area have proportionately increased during 1946, 1947 and 1948.

6. *Cottontail Rabbit Population Study*—This is a year-round study of cottontail rabbit populations on farming areas in central Pennsylvania. It serves as a check on the effects of management practices conducted under the Federal-aid-in-wildlife management studies previously mentioned.





The Ross Leffler School of Conservation was opened for the Fourth Student Class of thirty men on June 1, 1946. Above are some of the candidates who applied. Below the examining board of field and office officials are interviewing a student who passed the satisfactory grade.



TRAINING UNIT

The Training School, which was closed during the war, reopened with the beginning of the Fourth Student Class of thirty men on June 1, 1946. There were twenty-three married men and seven single men. The average age of the class was 30.5 years. Twenty-six of these men were Veterans of World War II, two were Acting Game Protectors, and nine were Deputy Game Protectors.

The institution is now known as the Ross Leffler School of Conservation, having been so designated by the Commission in honor of its Chairman.

One of the highlights was a four-week biology course. A special game propagation course was also inaugurated, with the students raising, at the school, pheasants and bobwhite quail from day-old chicks. Twenty-eight men of the original class were graduated at the State Capitol in Harrisburg on June 3, 1947.

Special Conferences—Six Land Operations Assistants attended the first nine-weeks' training period with the student class. These men thus acquired a better understanding of the administrative setup of the Commission, especially the functioning of the school. They also assisted materially in conducting the biology course.

The school was the headquarters for numerous conferences and special courses as follows: Four division conferences; one for the Field Division Supervisors; a conference of the Special Services Assistants; one for General Operations and Land Operations Assistants; a special training course for special investigators who were well-grounded in game law and legal procedure, undercover methods and police practices; and a special training course for Service Corps Members to develop more uniformity in their work.

As a part of the all-over training program, the stenographer-clerks from all the division offices were called to Harrisburg for a three-day conference, likewise for the purpose of developing uniform practices.

In an effort to cooperate with the South Central Division of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, officials of the training unit prepared a complete program on the organization of the Commission, how to hunt and conduct yourself in the woods and fields safely, how to handle firearms properly, fundamental hunting and trapping methods, soil conservation practices, and visual aids to be used in connection with a Junior Conservation School the South Central Division is sponsoring during July, 1948.

The Fifth Student Class consisting of 30 will begin training June 1, 1948. They included 21 married men and 6 single men; 26 veterans and one civilian. There are five Deputy Game Protectors in the group, and the average age of the class is 28 years.

Two salaried Game Protectors from the State of Washington will take the entire course with this class. Their state will reimburse the Commission for the proportionate cost of such training. They will be a welcome addition to the class and much good will result from the interchange of ideas.



Every effort is made to contact sportsmen's organizations and other groups at meetings and at outdoor gatherings in an effort to secure their cooperation in carrying on conservation programs locally.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Commission again contributed $1,000 in cash toward the maintenance and operation of the Conservation Education Laboratory at State College. It also contributed generously of its personnel services in connection with this undertaking.

Several of its personnel served on a special committee appointed to prepare a manual for Junior Conservation Clubs and helped coordinate this effort. The Commission also contributed its portion of the text of the manual.

Liaison was established with the Forensic League of the University of Pittsburgh which recently inculcated the conservation theme in its debating curriculum. The Commission contributed $250 to be used as prizes in connection with statewide essay, poster, and debating contests sponsored by this organization.

Sportsmen's and Women's Clubs, Farm Youth Groups, Boy Scouts and other organizations were encouraged to get behind the National Wildlife Week, Pennsylvania Conservation Week and Hunt Safely Week programs. Their requests for posters and literature pertinent to the celebration of these events were mute testimony that the Commission's efforts were fruitful.

CONFERENCES

The first field conferences of the Special Services Assistants were held in March and June, 1948. Both were highly successful.

A delegation of several persons represented the Commission at the National Association of Conservation Educational and Publicity conventions in Michigan in 1946 and Illinois in 1947.

PUBLICATIONS

Game News

Intense efforts were made to improve the text and appearance of the magazine and accelerate the printing schedule. As of May 31, 1948 paid subscriptions numbered 35,808 compared with 34,462, an increase of 1,346. Revenue for subscriptions received during the two year period and transmitted to the Department of Revenue amounted to $52,301.25.

An outdoor story contest for readers and a similar competition for departmental employes were sponsored. Over 150 readers submitted stories.

Other Publications

Two new publications were produced—"Trapping Rules and Regulations" published in conjunction with the Predator Control Unit, and "Well, What's Wrong?" a 32-page compilation of natural history quizzes previously featured monthly in Game News.

Two new bulletins were prepared—"Pennsylvania Birdlife" and "Pennsylvania Birds of Prey," but they will not be available for distribution before the fall of 1948.

Texts for a new Trapping Bulletin, a Leaflet on Seasons and Bag Limits, Hunting Licenses, etc., from 1915 to date, and a pamphlet describing the Commission's organization, administration, functions, etc., were also completed. These, too, should be available by fall of 1948.

The sum of $14,458.85 was received from the sale of paid publications other than Game News and transmitted to the Department of Revenue as follows:

Sets Bird Charts	7,103
Single Bird Charts	352
Sets Conservation Booklets	4,714
Copies Bulletin No. 18	3,361
Copies Bulletin No. 19	1,880
Copies Bulletin No. 15	802
Sportsman's Guide to Wild Ducks	645
Copies Legal Procedure	6
Copies Bulletin No. 17	1,520

POSTERS

Several posters were printed and given wide distribution. A colored cut-out emphasizing safe hunting was also printed and displayed in County Treasurers' offices, sporting goods and hardware stores and other public places in connection with an intensive "hunt safely" campaign.

Twenty thousand posters containing the "Conservation Pledge" were printed and distributed to the schools prior to Pennsylvania Conservation Week.

Other posters included themes on seasons and bag limits, unlawful shooting of hen pheasants, wood duck nesting boxes, forest fire prevention, discouraging trap stealing, etc.

PUBLICITY

Radio

A new radio platter service aeeommodating more than forty stations once or twiee monthly was established in Oetober 1947. Close eontaet was also maintained with all radio stations eoneerning news releases and other publicity.

Newspaper

Over 75 news items were released from the Harrisburg offiee. In addition many spot items were given to the Capitol News Room. Speeial Serviees Assistants and District Game Proteetors greatly augmented this coverage with loeal items. A speeial column "Game Protector's Tips" has been widely published by newspapers throughout the State. This feature is sponsored by several Field Divisions. Some of the divisions also publish "house organs" to keep their personnel informed of what is being accomplished within their own organizations.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

The Special Services Assistants did a splendid all round job since the publie relations program was deeentralized in 1947. Their aggregate aceomplishments for the two-year period include:

Meetings		1,177
Attendance		724,784
Radio Broadcasts		19
Contacts with Radio Stations		46
News Items Released		1,323
Newspaper Editors Interviewed		174
Trapping Demonstrations Conducted		32
Summer Camps Visited		12
Conventions Attended		3
Sportsmen's Picnics Attended		4
Assistance in Forming Clubs		31
Exhibits Presented		40
Farm-Game Projects Acquired		2
Film Exposed (movies)	(feet)	11,100
Still Pictures Exposed		552
Kodachromes Exposed		1,000
Literature Distributed	(pieces)	100,200
Clubs Assisted		8

FILM LIBRARY

A film library eomprising nineteen different subjects was furnished for 1,643 individual showings with an aggregate attendance of around 310,000 persons. Copies of all films were also furnished each of the seven field divisions for the use of their publie relations officers, thus improving the public serviee loeally.



Wildlife exhibits are popular with nearly all groups such as this large one at the State Farm Show watching a trapping demonstration.






GAME NEWS COVERS

Six new sound and color films were acquired, four of which were secured from commercial sources and two produced by the Commission. A list of available visual aids material can be obtained by writing the Harrisburg office of the Commission.

In production at the close of the two-year period were a reel on propagation, one on fur resources, another on Pennsylvania reptiles, a life history of the Raven in Pennsylvania, and a general activity reel. All of these subjects will be completed within the next two years.

FILM LABORATORY

Through the department's laboratory and outside emergency facilities the following work was produced:

Developing		*Contact Prints*		*Enlarging*	
2¼ x 2¼	176	2¼ x 2¼	176	8 x 10	2,351
3¼ x 4¼	58	3¼ x 4¼	58	11 x 14	150
4 x 5	2,673	4 x 5	3,535	4 x 5	40
Aerials 4 x 5 ..	500	Aerials 4 x 5 ..	500	16 x 20	146
Total	3,397	Total	4,214	Total	2,687

NEW EQUIPMENT

Since the decentralization of the public relations program through the field division offices the following equipment was purchased primarily for the use of the public relations officers.

7—Bell & Howell 16mm Movie Cameras with 1″ and 4″ lens, case & tripod.
7—Exposure meters.
7—Argus C-3, 35 mm Camera with flash.
7—Filing cabinets for 16 mm film.
7—Bell & Howell 16 mm Soundmaster projectors and 52″ beaded screens.
7—Eastman 2¼ x 2¼ Reflex Cameras with flash.

New equipment for the Harrisburg office included:

1—Argus C-3, 35 mm Camera with flash.
1—Exposure meter.
1—2¼ x 2¼ Reflex with flash.
1—4 x 5 Speed Graphic complete with case, filters, extension flash, tripod and range finder.

EXHIBITS

Six major exhibits were displayed, three each year, at the Allegheny County Free Fair, South Park, Pittsburgh; the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg; and the Sportsmen's Show, Philadelphia, with an aggregate attendance of approximately 2,000,000 persons. A number of smaller exhibits also were displayed in connection with the Eastern States Horse Show, Federation of Women's Clubs Con-

vention, State Recreational Conference, Plum Township Farm Show, Izaak Walton League Convention, and several sportsmen's shows, aggregating an estimated 50,000 persons. All of these exhibits were displayed under Commission supervision. In addition portable material was loaned to twenty-four different sportsmen's clubs for local exhibitions they promoted.

New exhibit material acquired included:

1. "Before" and "After" models showing the application of modern land practices on the farm and their effect on crops and wildlife, together with photo murals depicting the various phases of management associated with the Cooperative Farm-Game Program.

2. A photo mural display of wildlife common to Pennsylvania and related outdoor subjects.

3. Four dioramas highlighting safe shooting, protection of wildlife on the highways, better farmer-sportsmen relations, and songbird preservation.

4. A trapping demonstration display, including log cabin, etc.

5. A large color map of the state showing the location of field division offices and the number of counties included in the scope of each division's public relations endeavors.

6. Several new publication dispersing booths.

7. Two modern multiple display units depicting various programs of the Commission, supported by photo murals, color transparencies with indirect lighting, etc. These units were started just before the close of the biennium and will be used extensively by the seven field division offices.

8. A Sonovision machine for continuously projecting 16 mm motion picture films was acquired; also a similar projector for continuously presenting 35 mm kodachromes.



Motion pictures of game birds and animals are constantly being acquired for educational purposes. These wild turkeys were accommodating to the Commission's photographer.

TABLE No. 1

SUMMARIZED FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

The expenditures of the Commission during the biennium ending May 31, 1948 have been subdivided into major activity groupings as follows:

		Part of Dollar
General Field Administration (Salaries and Expenses incident to Law Enforcement, Game Feeding, Game Distribution, Assisting in enforcement of Fish and Forest Laws, and other field activities, but excluding cost for Training School and Feed for Game)	$1,100,720.26	20¾¢
Management of Game Lands (Salaries and Expenses of Game Protectors and other employes incident to maintenance and development work on 1,312,318 acres of purchased and leased Game Lands and fixed charges in lieu of taxes, but excluding cost for Training School)	1,297,010.88	24½¢
Game Purchases and Propagation (Including expenditures for equipment and operating four State Game Farms, stocking expenses and wild game transfer)	1,286,284.85	24¼¢
Acquisition of Game Lands (Including title and survey work, mostly capital investment)	274,989.45	5¢
Predator Control (Payment of bounties, predator control work in field, etc.)	481,013.47	9¢
Public Education (Including Game News, Motion Pictures, Exhibits, General Bulletins, etc.)	411,165.46	7¾¢
Accounting and Budget (Including Legal Advertising, Mailing and Storeroom, General Printing, etc.)	137,296.72	2½¢
Executive Office Administration (Executive Office Salaries and expenses, and expenses of Commissioners)	54,310.11	1¢
Hunting Licenses and Tags	68,436.02	1¼¢
Research (Salaries and Expenses incident to various Projects dealing with studies of game birds, game animals, fur-bearers and predators for the Commission's guidance in developing management programs)	76,597.57	1½¢
Feed for Wild Game	19,867.29	¼¢
Training School (Training of Officers)	111,440.06	2¢
Bear Damage	7,082.14	¼¢
Totals	$5,326,214.28	100¢

HOW THE SPORTSMAN'S DOLLAR WAS INVESTED

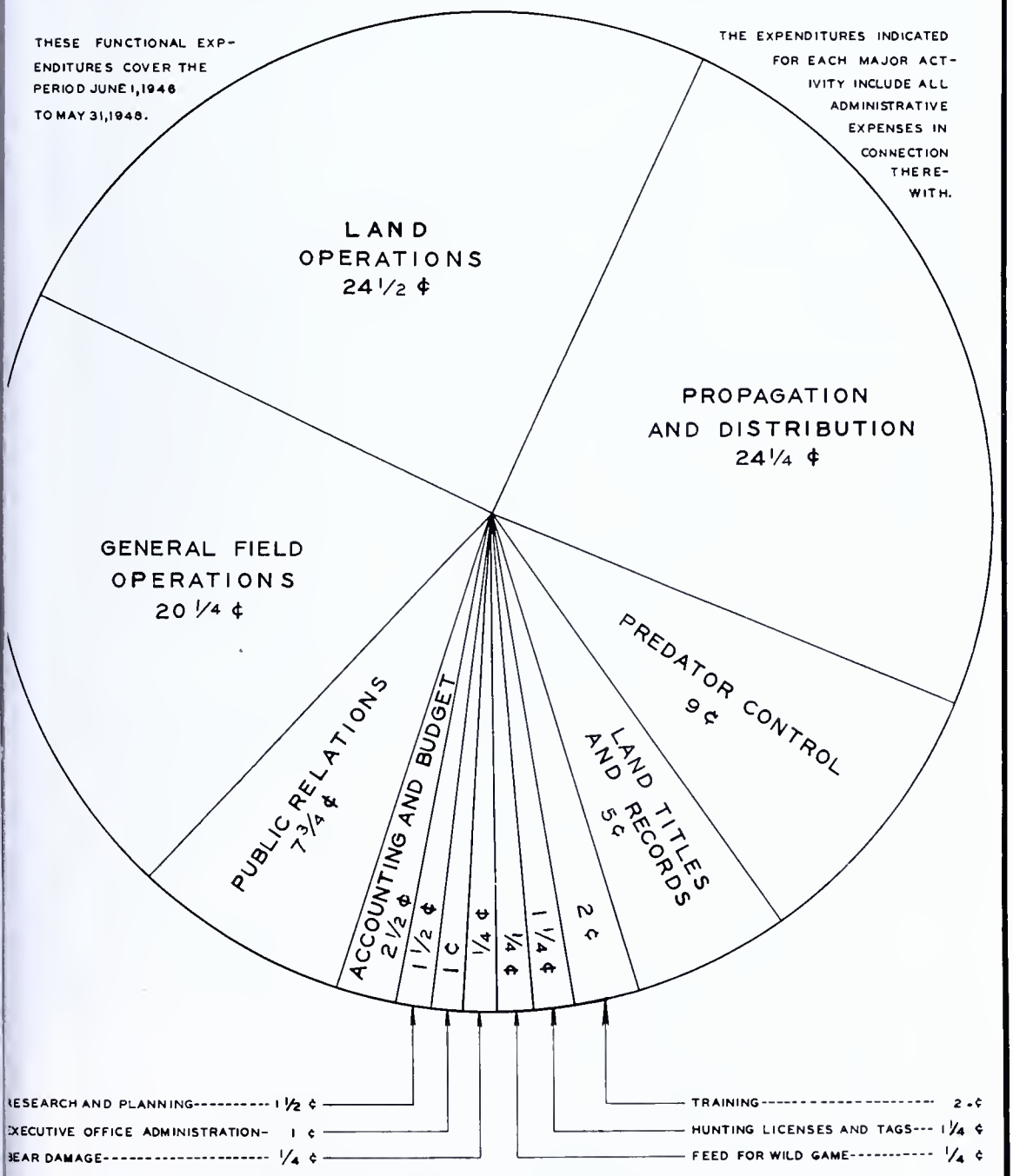


TABLE No 3. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION—FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1946 TO MAY 31, 1947

REVENUE

Balance in State Treasury to credit of "Game Fund" June 1, 1946	$2,355,352.20	
Add: Advancement for the payment of bounties	40,000.00	
War Bonds redeemed	68,000.00	
War Bond investment	132,000.00	
	$2,595,352.20	
Less: Amount of Requisitions drawn on State Treasurer prior to May 31, 1946 but checks not issued until after that date	76,484.97	
Funds available June 1, 1946	—	$2,518,867.23
Receipts during period:		
Net Revenue from Hunters' Licenses	$1,913,771.33	
Game Law Fines	135,507.75	
Special Deer Licenses	28,925.00	
Special Game Permits	15,748.00	
Interest on Deposits	20,922.06	
Forest Products from Game Lands	152,357.19	
Skins Sold	7,928.65	
Unserviceable Property	1,872.76	
Rentals	2,958.02	
Publications	33,429.83	
Federal Aid Funds	73,341.74	
Miscellaneous Revenue	9,368.30	
Amount credited to "Game Fund" during year	—	2,396,130.63
Total credits during year, plus balance at June 1, 1946	—	$4,914,997.86

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTIONS

	Executive Office and Accounting and Bud.	Propagation and Dist.	Research and Planning	Land Titles and Records	Land Operations	General Field Operations	Predator Control and Claims	Training	Public Relations	Total
Salaries (excluding small capital and other charges)	$56,076.59	$47,618.23	$5,739.50	$17,940.53	$108,346.03	$244,539.79	$7,970.17	$33,926.45	$40,581.36	$562,738.65
Traveling Expenses of Salaried Employes (excluding small capital and other charges)	2,523.11	15,235.37	4,212.61	1,516.24	40,509.57	120,669.50	168.48	5,775.64	17,154.91	207,765.43
Deputy Game Protectors:										
Wages $30,768.72										
Expenses 16,497.85	—	—	—	—	—	47,266.57	—	—	—	47,266.57
Cooperative Farm-Game Program (total cost)	—	$2,992.00	—	$6,960.91	$35,001.92	—	—	—	—	$44,954.83
Labor (Land Management and other field operations)	—	—	—	—	163,666.42	$22,483.20	$3,212.32	—	—	189,361.94
Labor (Game Farms and other functions)	$1,953.33	91,655.87	$8,973.77	2,890.32	—	—	—	$12,046.57	$5,465.93	122,985.79

TABLE No 3. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION—FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1946 TO MAY 31, 1947

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTIONS—Continued

	Executive Office and Accounting and Bud.	Propagation and Dist.	Research and Planning	Land Titles and Records	Land Operations	General Field Operations	Predator Control and Claims	Training	Public Relations	Total	
Purchase of Game	—	171,585.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,585.81	
Rabbit Trapping and Wild Game Transfer	—	49,156.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,156.29	
Feed (for Game Farms and game in the wild)	—	47,624.33	—	—	—	6,070.08	—	—	—	53,694.41	
Express and Cartage	5.84	2,748.69	172.01	61.05	791.33	424.80	74.14	128.00	270.31	4,676.17	
Purchase of Lands (title and survey included)	—	7,480.63	—	122,692.50	—	—	—	—	—	130,173.13	
Fixed Charges in Lieu of Taxes	—	184.65	—	—	40,864.86	—	—	—	—	41,049.51	
Building and Construction (mostly on Game Farms)	—	66,910 70	—	—	3,136.01	—	—	3,086.27	—	73,133.07	
Repairs to Buildings, Grounds and Equipment by Contract	338.62	318.74	31.30	87.74	1,462.93	94.98	—	494.84	175.07	3,004.22	
Equipment (mostly for Land Management and Game Farms)	3,725.92	31,727.34	172.75	606.32	50,962.39	945.78	298.41	4,198.56	2,323.37	94,960.84	
Miscellaneous Supplies	1,982.44	27,189.87	357.45	331.68	36,193.61	1,739.18	341.19	11,142.13	22,857.87	102,135.42	
Motor Supplies	1,553.30	8,517.40	245.21	196.21	6,587.92	5,579.16	—	779.76	1,043.45	24,502.41	
Light, Power and Fuel	—	4,279.85	4.84	21.03	451.77	117.72	—	956.06	367.15	6,198.42	
Insurance	896.66	1,781.27	135.70	317.33	4,419.99	3,547.46	126.19	384.16	541.03	12,149.79	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	7,213.19	1,937.91	150.13	679.38	6,357.09	10,930.44	2,037.85	401.96	4,705.28	34,413.23	
Rental of Equipment, Offices, Auto Storage, etc.	454.60	14,295.53	144.01	3,506.20	43,055.65	1,720.87	37.11	306.88	3,079.82	66,600.67	
Bounty Payments and Grants	—	—	6,000.00	—	—	—	238,825.25	—	1,000.00	245,825.25	
Refunds of Receipts	—	—	—	—	—	153.75	—	—	—	153.75	
Big Game—Kill Tabulation, etc.	302.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302.18	
Fees:											
Artists, Attorneys, Medical, Taxidermy, etc.	98.00	37.50	—	3.50	828.00	126.50	26.00	466.18	14,243.82	15,829.00	
Bear Damage Claims	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,255.74	—	—	4,255.74	
Predator Control Activities (Field)	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,897.71	—	—	28,897.71	
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	979.29	114.26	.61	61.92	292.03	440.14	80.12	848.21	1,580.70	4,396.98	
Newspaper Advertising	5,890.54	.80	—	—	1,020.52	.72	—	—	225.00	7,137.58	
Printing, Binding and Paper	3,590.58	283.43	.90	336.88	289.75	2,171.27	813.86	150.62	67,251.48	74,888.77	
Printing Hunters' Licenses, Tags and Miscellaneous forms (through Department of Revenue)	$29,918.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$29,918.14	
Administering State Employes' Retirement System (through Department of State)	1,274.68	$1,369.38	$130.61	$682.42	$2,619.65	$5,896.56	$181.84	$771.45	$923.41	13,850.00	
Replacement Checks (through Department of Treasury)	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$118,778.51	$595.045.44	$26,471.40	$158,891.86	$546,857.44	$474,918.47	$287,346.38	$75,863.74	$183,789.96	—	$2,467,963.20
Funds Available May 31, 1947 (including $132,000 War Bond Investment)											$2,447,034.66*

* See page 69 for analysis

TABLE No. 4. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION—FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1947 TO MAY 31, 1948

REVENUE

Balance in State Treasury to credit of "Game Fund" June 1, 1947	$2,395,618.33	
Add: Advancement for the payment of bounties	4,257.00	
War Bonds redeemed	39,000.00	
War Bond investment	93,000.00	
	$2,531,875.33	
Less: Amount of Requisitions drawn on State Treasurer prior to May 31, 1947 but checks not issued until after that date	84,840.67	
Funds available June 1, 1947	—	$2,447,034.66
Receipts during period:		
Net Revenue from Hunters' Licenses	$1,967,098.94	
Game Law Fines	130,862.75	
Special Game Permits	16,553.00	
Interest on Deposits	20,725.27	
Forest Products from Game Lands	79,398.93	
Skins Sold	8,663.16	
Unserviceable Property	2,077.28	
Rentals	4,019.86	
Publications	29,890.72	
Federal Aid Funds	71,465.69	
Miscellaneous Revenue	32.40	
Amount credited to "Game Fund" during year	—	2,330,788.00
Total credits during year, plus balance at June 1, 1947	—	$4,777,822.66

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTIONS

	Executive Office and Accounting and Bud.	Propagation and Dist.	Research and Planning	Land Titles and Records	Land Operations	General Field Operations	Predator Control and Claims	Training	Public Relations	Total
Salaries (excluding small capital and other charges)	$52,616.84	$61,130.28	$15,426.63	$5,160.94	$137,887.69	$291,735.97	$8,284.75	$6,123.94	$56,276.05	$634,643.09
Traveling Expenses of Salaried Employes (excluding small capital and other charges)	3,024.86	15,937.69	8,810.28	973.25	58,341.87	148,111.76	292.65	1,413.93	24,205.59	261,111.88
Deputy Game Protectors:										
Wages $27,882.06										
Expenses 16,274.99	—	—	—	—	—	44,157.05	—	—	—	44,157.05
Cooperative Farm-Game Program (total cost)	—	$1,627.00	—	$40,315.34	$87,789.64	—	—	—	—	$129,731.98
Labor (Land Management and other field operations)	—	—	—	—	194,182.49	$55,255.02	—	—	—	249,437.51
Labor (Game Farms and other functions)	$4,592.12	99,295.03	$15,655.99	2,336.05	—	—	$1,960.00	$5,642.48	$8,872.10	138,353.77
Purchase of Game	—	183,053.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183,053.57
Rabbit Trapping and Wild Game Transfer	—	47,212.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,212.63

TABLE No. 4. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION—FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1947 TO MAY 31, 1948

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTIONS—Continued

	Exeeutive Office and Aeeounting and Bud.	Propaga-tion and Dist.	Researeh and Planning	Land Titles and Records	Land Operations	General Field Operations	Predator Control and Claims	Training	Public Relations	Total	
Feed (for Game Farms and game in the wild)	—	117,204.15	.99	—	—	13,797.21	—	—	4.98	131,007.33	
Express and Cartage	7.10	3,153.41	359.48	108.24	1,209.83	958.33	40.55	7.51	662.16	6,506.61	
Purchase of Lands (title and survey included)	—	468.38	—	61,173.69	—	—	—	—	—	61,642.07	
Fixed Charges in Lieu of Taxes	—	139.99	—	—	41,993.58	—	—	—	—	42,133.57	
Building and Construction (mostly on Game Farms)	—	89,502.55	—	—	15,298.61	—	—	11,957.64	1,082.36	108,841.16	
Repairs to Buildings, Grounds and Equipment by Contract	108.15	2,405.32	—	11.24	724.67	750.36	1.90	305.06	847.25	5,153.95	
Equipment (mostly for Land Management and Game Farms)	8,052.03	24,552.01	366.47	1,781.58	73,186.25	32,510.15	261.88	2,855.44	10,438.81	154,004.62	
Miscellaneous Supplies	3,166.37	27,137.44	1,169.11	348.37	57,658.64	13,773.19	299.37	4,218.89	23,639.63	131,411.01	
Motor Supplies	984.39	7,138.28	382.35	117.48	10,585.60	7,744.13	14.52	412.03	1,079.29	28,458.07	
Light, Power and Fuel	—	7,072.27	—	26.93	311.63	144.46	—	838.16	915.22	9,308.67	
Insurance	823.61	2,004.69	190.53	318.99	4,975.38	3,476.98	186.31	212.33	630.99	12,819.81	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	15,183.06	1,777.91	220.68	691.21	8,076.09	9,977.21	1,525.65	340.46	4,190.93	41,983.20	
Rental of Equipment, Offiees, Auto Storage, etc.	618.76	5,793.69	515.50	1,108.74	49,312.00	7,242.12	516.10	103.41	2,612.44	67,822.76	
Bounty Payments and Grants	—	—	6,000.00	—	—	—	157,517.00	—	2,000.00	165,517.00	
Refunds of Receipts	650.45	—	—	—	—	565.00	—	—	—	1,215.45	
Fees:											
Artists, Attorneys, Medieal, Taxidermy, etc.	—	93.97	350.00	45.65	635.70	713.00	—	136.20	18,035.93	20,010.45	
Bear Damage Claims	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,826.40	—	—	2,826.40	
Predator Control Activities (Field)	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,744.80	—	—	25,744.80	
Other Maintenanee Services and Expenses	864.50	162.70	17.89	81.21	390.70	831.45	129.97	422.80	1,922.84	4,824.06	
Newspaper Advertising	5,243.18	—	—	—	517.01	93.60	—	—	525.00	6,378.79	
Printing, Binding and Paper	5,020.36	869.49	123.06	554.97	2,091.41	3,804.26	252.04	406.97	67,464.18	80,586.74	
Printing Hunters' Licenses, Tags and Miscellaneous Forms (through Department of Revenue)	$38,517.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$38,517.88	
Administering State Employes' Retirement System (through Department of State)	1,790.68	$2,506.96	$537.21	$943.71	$4,954.45	$10,027.83	$895.34	$179.07	$1,969.75	23,805.00	
Replacement Checks (through Department of Treasury)	—	—	—	—	30.20	—	—	—	—	30.20	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$141,264.34	$691,239.41	$50,126.17	$116,097.59	$750,153.44	$645,669.08	$200,749.23	$35,576.32	$227,375.50	—	$2,858,251.08

Funds Available May 31, 1948 (including $93,000 War Bond Investment) $1,919,571.58*

* See page 60 for analysis

ANALYSIS OF THE MAY 31, 1947 BALANCE OF $2,447,034.66

Explanation covering difference between the Game Commission's balance in the Game Fund and that reported by the State Treasurer as of May 31, 1947:

1.	Game Fund balance as reported by Treasury Department on May 31, 1947	$2,395,618.33
2.	Less: Difference between requisitions drawn on the State Treasurer and checks actually issued by him	84,840.67
3.	Balance after all checks in Requisitions mentioned in line 2 were issued	$2,310,777.66
4.	Investment in War Bonds	132,000.00
5.	Balance on deposit in local bank for payment of bounties	4,257.00
6.	Actual amount of Game Fund	$2,447,034.66

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DESIGNATED:

1.	Commitments as of May 31, 1947		$282,791.92
2.	Amount alloeated as part of the 1947-1948 budget		1,274,620.00
3.	Operating Reserve:		
	(a) General Fund	$606,737.54	
	(b) 75e Fund	282,885.20	
			889,622.74
	TOTAL		$2,447,034.66

ANALYSIS OF THE MAY 31, 1948 BALANCE OF $1,919,571.58

Explanation covering difference between the Game Commission's balance in the Game Fund and that reported by the State Treasurer as of May 31, 1948:

1.	Game Fund balance as reported by Treasury Department on May 31, 1948	$1,917,483.92
2.	Less: Difference between requisitions drawn on the State Treasurer and checks actually issued by him	170,912.34
3.	Balance after all cheeks in Requisitions mentioned in line 2 were issued	$1,746,571.58
4.	Investment in War Bonds	$93,000.00
5.	Balance on deposit in local bank for payment of bounties	80,000.00
6.	Actual amount of Game Fund	$1,919,571.58

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DESIGNATED:

1.	Commitments as of May 31, 1948		$254,186.22
2.	Amount allocated as part of the 1948-1949 budget		1,189,313.00
3.	Operating Reserve:		
	(a) General Fund	$432,760.16	
	(b) 75e Fund	43,312.20	
			476,072.36
	TOTAL		$1,919,571.58

TABLE No. 5. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE ACQUIRED YEARLY, COST AND GENERAL AVERAGES

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION 3-5
COMPILED BY
LAND TITLES AND RECORDS UNIT MAY 31, 1948

Fiscal Year	Acreage		Consideration Paid			
	Conveyed During the Year	Total Conveyed to End of Year	Conveyed During the Year	Total to End of the Year	Average Per Acre	
					Conveyed During the Year	Conveyed to End of Year
1920-21	23,135.55	23,135.55	$61,379.34	$61,379.34	$2.65	$2.65
1921-22	15,147.66	38,283.21	43,712.68	105,092.02	2.88	2.75
1922-23	5,128.40	43,411.61	10,339.30	115,431.32	2.02	2.66
1923-24	11,780.43	55,192.04	40,251.13	155,682.45	3.42	2.82
1924-25	30,827.23	86,019.27	88,343.47	244,025.92	2.87	2.84
1925-26	—	86,019.27	—	244,025.92	—	2.84
1926-27	6,621.35	92,640.62	40,913.10	284,939.02	6.18	3.08
1927-28	9,900.75	102,541.37	39,746.26	324,685.28	4.01	3.17
1928-29	42,865.93	145,407.30	171,493.43	496,178.71	4.00	3.41
1929-30	28,144.10	173,551.40	120,680.53	616,859.24	4.29	3.55
1930-31	69,837.10	243,388.50	266,394.32	883,253.56	3.81	3.62
1931-32	76,753.27	320,141.77	288,008.79	1,171,262.35	3.75	3.66
1932-33	44,630.70	364,772.47	167,195.45*	1,338,457.80	3.75	3.67
1933-34	61,802.30	426,574.77	202,573.37*	1,541,031.17	3.28	3.61
1934-35	38,847.20	465,421.97	133,677.30*	1,674,708.47	3.44	3.60
1935-36	41,984.40	507,406.37	146,660.45*	1,821,368.92	3.49	3.59
1936-37	45,036.85	552,443.22	174,691.95*	1,996,060.87	3.88	3.61
1937-38	30,914.50	583,357.72	147,509.57*	2,143,570.44	4.77	3.67
1938-39	20,187.20	603,544.92	100,521.87*	2,244,092.31	4.98	3.72
1939-40	33,135.96	636,680.88	141,326.47*	2,385,418.78	4.27	3.75
1940-41	25,128.85	661,809.73	133,488.87	2,518,907.65	5.31	3.81
1941-42	38,496.67	700,306.40	185,446.80*	2,704,354.45	4.82	3.86
1942-43	26,738.18	727,044.58	99,554.63	2,803,909.08	3.72	3.85
1943-44	22,953.30	749,997.88	90,647.19*	2,894,556.27	3.95	3.86
1944-45	31,618.40	781,616.28	81,710.73*	2,976,267.00	2.58	3.81
1945-46	37,613.40	819,229.68	83,203.41	3,059,470.41	2.21	3.72
1946-47	22,767.30	841,996.98	95,007.61*	3,154,478.02	4.17	3.74
1947-48	15,599.43	857,596.41	43,018.89	3,197,496.91	2.75	3.73

* These figures do not correspond with Departmental Financial Statements, since certain grantor's settlement checks were issued within the fiscal year, although final settlements were not made until later.

STATE GAME FARMS—ACREAGE ACQUIRED YEARLY AND COST MAY 31, 1948

Name	County	Fiscal Year	No. of Deeds	Acreage		Cost	
				Conveyed During Fiscal Year	Total Conveyed to End of Year	Conveyed During the Year	Total to End of the Year
Eastern Game Farm	Montgomery	1928-29	2	169.4	169.4	$15,500.00	$15,500.00
		1929-30	2	158.8	328.2	16,000.00	31,500.00
Loyalsock Game Farm	Lycoming	1933-34	1	217.3	217.3	$15,300.00	$15,300.00
		1938-39	2	180.2	397.5	27,000.00	42,300.00
		1947-48	1	1.2	398.7	100.00	42,400.00
State Wild Turkey Farm	Lycoming	1944-45	1	454.4	454.4	$11,000.00	$11,000.00
		1945-46	2	924.8	1,379.2	2,178.55	13,178.55
		1946-47	1	173.3	1,552.5	7,000.00	20,178.55
Western Game Farm	Crawford	1945-46	5	521.6	521.6	$32,900.00	$32,900.00
Total	—	—	17	—	2,801.0	—	$126,978.55

Serial No.	Div. and Dist.	County	Conveyed as of May 31, 1946		Acquired During Biennium June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948		Total Conveyed as of May 31, 1948	
			Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
12	C-6	Bradford	23,249.1	$63,975.65	—80.9	—$240.27	23,168.2	$63,735.38
13	C-12	Sullivan	37,197.1	119,623.20	(Adverse	Claim)	37,197.1	119,623.20
14	E-8	Cameron-Elk	13,674.5	37,066.38	—	—	13,674.5	37,066.38
24	F-16	Forest-Clarion	8,299.9	47,626.23	—	—	8,299.9	47,626.23
25	E-7	Elk	6,301.8	17,294.52	16,968.2	58,304.90	23,270.0	75,599.42
26	G-15	Bedford-Blair-Cambria	9,228.6	34,613.27	—	—	9,228.6	34,613.27
28	E-6	Elk-Forest	9,142.7	22,856.67	—	—	9,142.7	22,856.67
29	F-5	Warren	9,830.61	28,089.48	—	—	9,830.61	28,089.48
30	E-2	McKean	11,572.03	27,106.30	—	—	11,572.03	27,106.30
31	E-18	Jefferson	3,901.36	10,722.78	—	—	3,901.36	10,722.78
33	E-20	Centre	16,585.2	43,793.10	—	—	16,585.2	43,793.10
34	E-11	Clearfield-Elk	8,800.0	26,400.00	—	—	8,800.0	26,400.00
35	B-2	Susquehanna	7,155.3	42,883.95	—	—	7,155.3	42,883.95
36	C-6	Bradford	12,794.8	36,504.29	—	—	12,794.8	36,504.29
37	C-2	Tioga	9,844.5	29,943.51	2,514.8	8,696.40	12,359.3	38,639.91
38	B-18	Monroe	4,889.3	30,003.60	—	—	4,889.3	30,003.60
39	F-15	Venango	7,932.18	46,942.34	—	—	7,932.18	46,942.34
40	B-17	Carbon	4,808.6	25,303.80	—	—	4,808.6	25,303.80
41	D-10	Bedford	1,568.0	3,136.00	—	—	1,568.0	3,136.00
42	G-19, 14	Westmoreland	7,700.8	40,025.30	—	—	7,700.8	40,025.30
43	A-13	Chester-Berks	1,138.4	11,384.00	—	—	1,138.4	11,384.00
44	E-10	Elk-Jefferson	24,531.0	86,765.90	—536.1	—1,608.30	23,994.9	85,157.60
45	F-16	Venango-Clarion	3,303.8	20,437.35	(Trans. to	S.G.L. 25)	3,303.8	20,437.35
46	A-12	Lancaster	1,759.8	10,192.00	—	—	1,759.8	10,192.00
47	F-12	Venango	2,060.0	6,583.50	—	—	2,060.0	6,583.50
48	D-16	Bedford	7,249.3	19,997.11	—	—	7,249.3	19,997.11
49	D-17	Bedford-Fulton	5,131.9	19,046.78	—	—	5,131.9	19,046.78
50	G-24	Somerset	3,168.1	15,672.30	—	—	3,168.1	15,672.30
51	G-22	Fayette	7,667.9	38,181.50	—	—	7,667.9	38,181.50
52	A-7	Lancaster-Berks	1,470.1	10,092.00	—	—	1,470.1	10,092.00
53	D-18	Fulton	4,552.3	15,130.05	—	—	4,552.3	15,130.05
54	E-13	Jefferson-Elk	20,712.3	113,804.90	567.0	2,835.00	21,267.1	116,578.90
55	C-16	Columbia	2,231.5	6,746.30	—12.2	—61.00	2,231.5	6,746.30
56	A-9	Bucks	1,700.9	16,335.90	554.8	$2,474.00	1,700.9	16,335.90
57	B-3	Wyoming-Luzerne	33,141.2	102,341.05	(minus fig	ures Ad. Claim)	33,141.2	102,341.05
58	C-20	Columbia	10,360.8	30,953.51	868 3	$1,736.60	11,229.1	32,690.11
59	E-3	Potter-McKean	6,656.2	19,468.10	—	—	6,656.2	19,468.10
60	E-20	Centre	6,399.3	14,812.45	367.8	1,101.00	6,767.1	15,913.45
61	E-3	McKean	8,142.2	25,789.97	—	—	8,142.2	25,789.97
62	E-2	McKean	520.5	1,685.40	—	—	520.5	1,685.40
63	F-19	Clarion	2,770.4	16,622.40	—	—	2,770.4	16,622.40
64	E-5	Potter	7,331.6	21,287.10	—	—	7,331.6	21,287.10
65	D-17	Fulton	3,783.2	15,116.20	—	—	3,783 2	15,116.20
66	C-11	Sullivan	5,361.5	15,149.55	857.9	2.573.70	6,219.4	17,723.25
67	D-11	Huntingdon	1,849.7	4,288.25	—	—	1,849.7	4,288.25
68	C-8	Lycoming	3,034.3	13,717.70	—	—	3,034.3	13,717.70
69	F-8	Crawford	3,415.9	17,400.50	—	—	3,415.9	17,400.50
70	B-2	Wayne-Susquehanna	5,847.9	21,877.15	—	—	5,847.9	21,877.15
71	D-7	Huntingdon	4,779.7	11,949.25	—	—	4,779.7	11,949.25
72	F-20	Clarion	2,019.0	12,114.00	—	—	2,019.0	12,114.00
73	D-10, 11, 6	Bedford-Blair-Huntingdon	15,355.1	50,480.89	—	—	15,355.1	50,480.89
74	F-20	Clarion-Jefferson	6,043.4	37,260.40	—	—	6,043.4	37,260.40
75	C-8	Lycoming	24,142.4	73,763.85	1,149.3	5,095.00	25,291.7	78,858.85
76	D-13	Franklin	3,812.7	12,251.90	—	—	3,812.7	12,251.90
77	E-14	Clearfield	3,038.0	7,595.00	—	—	3,038.0	7,595.00
78	E-15	Clearfield	720.7	2,702.63	—	—	720.7	2,702.63

TABLE No. 6. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE IN EACH UNIT BLOCK AND COST—Continued

MAY 31, 1948

Serial No.	Div. and Dist.	County	Conveyed as of May 31, 1946		Acquired During Biennium June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948		Total Conveyed as of May 31, 1948	
			Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
79	G-9	Cambria	2,158.2	$8,089.30	—	—	2,158.2	$8,089.30
80	A-6, B-14	Lebanon-Berks Schuylkill	7,278.2	28,262.00	—	—	7,278.2	28,262.00
81	D-12	Huntingdon	3,408.3	7,817.65	—	—	3,408.3	7,817.65
82	G-24	Somerset	1,347.7	4,171.10	—	—	1,347.7	4,171.10
83	A-18	York	760.8	6,931.60	—	—	760.8	6,931.60
84	C-19	Northumberland-Schuylkill	7,807.7	23,654.25	—	—	7,807.7	23,654.25
85	F-7	Crawford	921.9	4,659.80	68.8	$550.40	990.7	5,210.20
86	F-9	Warren	13,850.8	44,915.58	—	—	13,850.8	44,915.58
87	E-14	Clearfield	1,123.8	3,933.30	—	—	1,123.8	3,933.30
88	D-9, 5	Perry-Juniata	6,431.1	19,007.28	404.5	1,112.38	6,835.6	20,119.66
89	E-17	Clinton	10,571.2	28,637.10	—	—	10,571.2	28,637.10
90	E-15	Clearfield	3,839.8	11,768.80	117.7	630.00	3,957.5	12,398.80
91	B-12	Lackawanna-Luzerne	10,512.8	34,488.50	—	—	10,512.8	34,488.50
92	E-22	Centre	4,955.3	19,391.65	19.6	78.40	4,974.9	19,470.05
93	E-14	Clearfield	4,876.1	19,504.40	—	—	4,876.1	19,504.40
94	E-15	Clearfield	2,108.4	6,775.20	—	—	2,108.4	6,775.20
95	F-18	Butler	2,234.8	11,261.03	39.7	317.60	2,274.5	11,578.63
96	F-8, 11	Venango	3,434.5	16,428.80	—	—	3,434.5	16,428.80
97	D-16	Bedford	5,947.3	20,771.18	—	—	5,947.3	20,771.18
98	E-19	Clearfield	1,180.3	4,131.05	—	—	1,180.3	4,131.05
99	D-12	Huntingdon	2,922.1	8,234.50	—	—	2,922.1	8,234.50
100	E-16	Centre	3,775.6	11,326.80	—	—	3,775.6	11,326.80
101	F-1	Erie-Crawford	3,372.3	23,862.79	—	—	3,372.3	23,862.79
102	F-3	Erie	324.6	3,058.80	—	—	324.6	3,058.80
103	E-16	Centre	1,831.9	6,096.75	6,800.6	18,701.66	8,632.5	24,798.41
104	D-16	Bedford-Somerset	3,704.1	9,411.63	—	—	3,704.1	9,411.63
105	G-4	Armstrong	1,303.0	3,909.00	—	—	1,303.0	3,909.00
106	A-2, B-15	Berks-Schuylkill	3,704.4	10,523.40	—	—	3,704.4	10,523.40
107	D-5, 4	Juniata-Mifflin	3,869.8	12,342.70	—	—	3,869.8	12,342.70
108	G-10	Cambria	8,975.5	22,400.51	—	—	8,975.5	22,400.51
109	F-2	Erie	1,442.5	12,260.95	—	—	1,442.5	12,260.95
110	A-2	Berks-Schuylkill	7,754.6	28,980.03	—	—	7,754.6	28,980.03
111	G-23	Fayette-Somerset	6,810.6	16,779.10	80.1	1,184.40	6,890.7	17,963.50
112	D-7	Huntingdon	1,298.5	4,922.50	—	—	1,298.5	4,922.50
113	D-3	Mifflin	534.2	1,602.60	—	—	534.2	1,602.60
114	C-8	Lycoming	2,310.8	7,007.50	—	—	2,310.8	7,007.50
115	C-15	Montour-Northumberland	1,243.0	3,783.60	—	—	1,243.0	3,783.60
116	B-10, 20	Pike	4,024.3	23,803.85	—	—	4,024.3	23,803.85
117	G-11	Washington	2,975.6	8,926.80	—	—	2,975.6	8,926.80
118	D-2	Huntingdon-Blair	4,325.7	16,427.41	—	—	4,325.7	16,427.41
119	B-11	Luzerne	7,969.2	25,745.75	—	—	7,969.2	25,745.75
120	E-19	Clearfield-Cambria	3,080.6	8,281.30	—	—	3,080.6	8,281.30
121	D-12	Huntingdon	1,523.6	4,568.17	139.6	418.80	1,663.2	4,986.97
122	F-8	Crawford	1,709.5	6,500.34	—	—	1,709.5	6,500.34
123	C-3	Bradford	720.9	3,604.50	—	—	720.9	3,604.50
124	D-18	Franklin-Fulton	5,387.1	16,165.70	—	—	5,387.1	16,165.70
125	C-9	Lycoming	741.6	2,966.40	—741.6	—2,966.40	—	—
126	C-9	Lycoming	591.9	1,183.80	(Trans. to Waters)	Forests &	591.9	1,183.80
127	B-17	Monroe	7,332.5	47,220.40	—	—	7,332.5	47,220.40
128	D-17	Fulton	1,569.1	5,428.45	—	—	1,569.1	5,428.45
129	B-18	Carbon-Monroe	2,982.6	17,674.65	436.3	1,526.95	3,418.9	19,201.60
130	F-15	Mercer	945.6	6,305.70	—	—	945.6	6,305.70
131	D-2	Huntingdon	187.5	1.00	—	—	187.5	1.00

TABLE No. 6. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE IN EACH UNIT BLOCK AND COST—Continued

MAY 31, 1948

Serial No.	Div. and Dist.	County	Conveyed as of May 31, 1946		Acquired During Biennium June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948		Total Conveyed as of May 31, 1948	
			Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
132	B-14	Schuylkill	1,246.9	$5,698.40	—	—	1,246.9	$5,698.40
133	C-9	Lycoming	2,008.5	5,021.25	—	—	2,008.5	5,021.25
134	C-10	Lycoming-Sullivan	6,127.8	20,785.10	411.3	$1,439.45	6,539.1	22,224.55
135	B-12	Lackawanna	2,808.2	10,093.05	—	—	2,808.2	10,093.05
136	A-19	Lancaster	91.0	910.00	—	—	91.0	910.00
137	G-4	Armstrong	1,113.8	5,569.00	—	—	1,113.8	5,569.00
138	G-22	Fayette	2,418.0	5,866.70	—	—	2,418.0	5,866.70
139	A-9	Bucks	164.3	1,593.00	—	—	164.3	1,593.00
140	B-1	Susquehanna	1,168.6	4,015.55	—	—	1,168.6	4,015.55
141	B-16	Carbon	2,005.0	11,087.10	3,914.6	12,024.23	5,919.6	23,111.33
142	C-4	Bradford	368.6	1,428.95	—	—	368.6	1,428.95
143	F-4	Warren	7,622.4	33,207.73	—	—	7,622.4	33,207.73
144	F-3	Crawford	325.6	1,696.32	—	—	325.6	1,696.32
145	A-6	Lebanon	2,970.0	43,539.00	—	—	2,970.0	43,539.00
146	F-7	Crawford	495.8	3,966.40	—	—	495.8	3,966.40
147	D-6	Blair	4,398.2	11,415.61	—	—	4,398.2	11,415.61
148	F-17	Lawrence-Beaver	369.0	3,690.00	—	—	369.0	3,690.00
149	B-16	Luzerne	1,126.6	4,237.20	—	—	1,126.6	4,237.20
150	F-17	Lawrence	504.6	7,569.00	—	—	504.6	7,569.00
151	F-17	Lawrence	718.6	10,286.30	—	—	718.6	10,286.30
152	F-1	Crawford	499.4	3,117.30	—	—	499.4	3,117.30
153	G-14	Indiana	783.1	1,566.20	—	—	783.1	1,566.20
154	F-4	Erie	1,165.5	8,997.20	30.5	244.00	1,196.0	9,241.20
155	F-2	Erie	224.0	1,792.00	—	—	224.0	1,792.00
156	A-11	Lancaster	1,986.4	4,966.00	—	—	1,986.4	4,966.00
157	A-9	Bucks	1,579.8	13,673.25	—	—	1,579.8	13,673.25
158	G-10	Cambria	1,611.4	1,507.44	—	—	1,611.4	1,507.44
159	B-6	Wayne	7,336.5	57,675.23	—	—	7,336.5	57,675.23
160	B-14	Schuylkill	245.2	3,678.00	—	—	245.2	3,678.00
161	F-2	Erie	234.6	1,876.80	—	—	234.6	1,876.80
162	F-3	Erie	206.2	1,649.60	—	—	206.2	1,649.60
163	F-2	Erie	183.1	1,464.80	—	—	183.1	1,464.80
164	F-21	Butler	399.3	2,342.70	—	—	399.3	2,342.70
165	C-19	Northumberland	1,104.8	3,314.40	—	—	1,104.8	3,314.40
166	D-1	Blair	4,290.8	12,163.80	—	—	4,290.8	12,163.80
167	F-3	Erie	568.7	4,549.60	—	—	568.7	4,549.60
168	A-4	Northampton	1,401.1	4,484.20	—	—	1,401.1	4,484.20
169	D-13	Cumberland	702.0	11,079.20	—	—	702.0	11,079.20
170	D-15	Perry-Cumberland	839.3	4,196.50	—	—	839.3	4,196.50
171	D-5	Juniata-Perry	941.8	3,401.30	—	—	941.8	3,401.30
172	C-4	Bradford	722.3	2,500.00	—	—	722.3	2,500.00
173	G-1	Beaver	1,063.1	14,633.80	—	—	1,063.1	14,633.80
174	G-5	Indiana	3,052.7	9,158.10	—	—	3,052.7	9,158.10
175	B-1	Susquehanna	736.2	2,944.80	—	—	736.2	2,944.80
176	E-21	Centre	5,838.5	18,028.90	—	—	5,838.5	18,028.90
177	G-2	Allegheny	65.8	—	—	—	65.8	—
178	F-17	Lawrence	163.8	2,457.00	—	—	163.8	2,457.00
179	G-21	Greene	1,067.6	12,811.20	—	—	1,067.6	12,811.20
180	B-20	Pike	1,405.8	5,623.20	—	—	1,405.8	5,623.20
181	A-18	York	563.3	6,850.00	—	—	563.3	6,850.00
182	A-8	Berks	269.8	3,922.20	—	—	269.8	3,922.20
183	B-10	Pike	2,778.4	16,470.00	—	—	2,778.4	16,470.00
184	G-10	Cambria	2,178.8	5,447.00	—	—	2,178.8	5,447.00
185	G-9	Indiana	574.4	2,872.00	—	—	574.4	2,872.00
186	B-18	Monroe	967.2	4,352.40	—	—	967.2	4,352.40
187	B-11	Luzerne	6,900.3	23,697.85	—	—	6,900.3	23,697.85

BLE No. 6. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE IN EACH UNIT BLOCK AND COST—Concluded

MAY 31, 1948

al .	Div. and Dist.	County	Conveyed as of May 31, 1946		Aequired During Biennium June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948		Total Conveyed as of May 31, 1948	
			Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
3	C-17	Snyder	1,138.7	$10,918.40	—	—	1,138.7	$10,918.40
9	G-6	Beaver	321.7	3,217.00	—	—	321.7	3,217.00
0	F-3	Erie	326.8	2,614.40	—	—	326.8	2,614.40
1	F-2	Erie	706.2	5,649.60	—	—	706.2	5,649.60
2	F-3	Erie	321.5	2,572.00	—	—	321.5	2,572.00
3	C-18	Union	295.7	3,154.60	—	—	295.7	3,154.60
4	C-18	Snyder	622.2	5,228.75	—	—	622.2	5,228.75
5	E-18	Jefferson	1,035.0	3,622.50	—	—	1,035.0	3,622.50
6	A-9	Bucks	258.7	3,534.50	—	—	258.7	3,534.50
7	F-4	Warren	1,027.8	4,716.45	—	—	1,027.8	4,716.45
8	D-6	Blair-Cambria	2,467.6	7,402.80	—	—	2,467.6	7,402.80
9	F-8	Crawford	703.8	3,519.00	—	—	703.8	3,519.00
0	F-7	Crawford	154.1	770.50	—	—	154.1	770.50
1	C-18	Union	269.4	2,896.80	—	—	269.4	2,896.80
2	F-3	Crawford	506.7	2,918.90	—	—	506.7	2,918.90
3	F-6	Allegheny	1,245.8	18,687.00	—	—	1,245.8	18,687.00
4	E-4	Potter	4,305.8	10,764.50	—	—	4,305.8	10,764.50
5	A-3	Lehigh	1,248.0	28,405.20	15.9	(Gift)	1,263.9	28,405.20
6	B-7	Luzerne	797.3	2,790.55	—	—	797.3	2,790.55
7	B-11	Luzerne	832.8	2,498.40	—	—	832.8	2,498.40
8	C-1	Tioga	7,563.0	20,873.29	—	—	7,563.0	20,873.29
9	B-20	Pike	4,162.0	13,303.80	—	—	4,162.0	13,303.80
0	A-1	Dauphin	11,061.2	7,140.28	—	—	11,061.2	7,140.28
1	A-1	Dauphin-Lebanon	29,058.0	58,275.40	—	—	29,058.0	58,275.40
2	C-18	Snyder	424.2	4,242.00	—	—	424.2	4,242.00
3	F-7	Crawford	—	—	600.7	$10,678.00	600.7	10,678.00
4	F-6	Crawford	—	—	556.6	6,614.40	556.6	6,614.40
5	D-8	Juniata	—	—	1,263.4	3,790.20	1,263.4	3,790.20
6	F-17	Lawrence	—	—	324.9	3,249.00	324.9	3,249.00
7	A-3	Lehigh	—	—	1,219.43	—	1,219.43	—
Totals		195 Blocks	819,229.68	$3,059,470.41	38,366.73	$138,026.50	857,596.41	$3,197,496.91



e raccoon is
ially sought aft-
by both hunter
and trapper.

TABLE No. 7. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE WITHIN RESPECTIVE COUNTIES

MAY 31, 1948

Counties	Acquired as of May 31, 1946	Acquired June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948	Total Acquired as of May 31, 1948	Townships Involved
Allegheny	1,311.60	—	1,311.60	3
Armstrong	2,416.80	—	2,416.80	3
Beaver	1,421.80	—	1,421.80	5
Bedford	36,738.75	—	36,738.75	15
Berks	9,108.70	—	9,108.70	12
Blair	18,236.84	(Adv. Claim)	18,236.84	8
Bradford	36,680.90	—80.9	36,600.00	11
Bucks	3,703.70	—	3,703.70	6
Butler	2,634.10	39.7	2,673.80	4
Cambria	18,435.61	—	18,435.61	9
Cameron	12,762.70	—	12,762.70	1
Carbon	9,058.10	4,350.9	13,409.00	2
Centre	39,385.80	7,188.0	46,573.80	13
Chester	921.60	—	921.60	1
Clarion	12,141.90	—	12,141.90	8
Clearfield	24,689.20	117.7	24,806.90	12
Clinton	10,571.20	—	10,571.20	2
Columbia	12,592.30	868.3	13,460.60	8
Crawford	10,180.40	1,226.1	11,406.50	14
Cumberland	837.00	—	837.00	3
Dauphin	27,278.40	—	27,278.40	5
Elk	47,030.70	16,999.1	64,029.80	8
Erie	7,628.30	30.5	7,658.80	10
Fayette	10,225.90	—	10,225.90	4
Forest	7,056.90	—	7,056.90	2
Franklin	6,966.90	—	6,966.90	5
Fulton	14,793.30	—	14,793.30	8
Greene	1,067.60	—	1,067.60	1
Huntingdon	17,709.20	139.6	17,848.80	17
Indiana	4,510.20	(Adv. Claim)	4,510.20	4
Jefferson	23,871.46	—12.2	23,859.26	8
Juniata	5,565.10	1,263.4	6,828.50	6
Lackawanna	4,307.90	—	4,307.90	3
Lancaster	4,983.20	—	4,983.20	5
Lawrence	1,699.00	324.9	2,023.90	6
Lebanon	18,643.10	—	18,643.10	6
Lehigh	1,248.00	1,235.33	2,483.33	3
Luzerne	31,716.50	—	31,716.50	12
Lycoming	36,785.60	407.7	37,193.30	10
McKean	20,633.93	—	20,633.93	3
Mercer	965.60	—	965.60	2
Mifflin	2,324.20	—	2,324.20	4
Monroe	13,927.10	—	13,927.10	6
Montour	227.50	—	227.50	1
Northampton	1,401.10	—	1,401.10	2
Northumberland	9,385.50	—	9,385.50	11
Perry	4,591.90	404.5	4,996.40	4
Pike	12,370.50	—	12,370.50	6
Potter	17,894.40	—	17,894.40	6
Schuylkill	9,641.50	—	9,641.50	8
Snyder	2,185.10	—	2,185.10	5
Somerset	12,204.60	80.1	12,284.70	8
Sullivan	45,875.10	1,269.2	47,144.30	7
Susquehanna	11,554.90	—	11,554.90	7
Tioga	17,407.50	2,514.80	19,922.30	7
Union	565.10	—	565.10	2
Venango	16,042.18	—	16,042.18	11
Warren	32,331.61	—	32,331.61	7
Washington	2,975.60	—	2,975.60	2
Wayne	10,689.60	—	10,689.60	4
Westmoreland	7,700.80	—	7,700.80	2
Wyoming	28,094.00	—	28,094.00	3
York	1,324.10	—	1,324.10	2
Totals—63 counties	819,229.68	38,366.73	857,596.41	383

Project No.	Div. & Dist.	Location		Number of		Safety Zone Totals		Refuge Totals		Leased Acreage		Total Leased
		County	Township	Farms	Agreements	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	Closed to Hunting	Open to Hunting	
1	A-20	Chester	E. and W. Nottingham, L. Oxford	35	44	41	820	3	29.0	849.0	2,451.2	3,300.2
2	A-20	Chester	Elk, East Nottingham	29	30	24	475	5	44.0	519.0	1,804.8	2,323.8
3	A-9	Bucks	Nockamixon, Haycock, Springfield	15	15	13	209	4	33.0	242.0	514.0	756.0
4	A-9, A-15	Bucks, Montgomery	E. and W. Rockhill, Hilltown, Franconia, U. and L. Salford	214	214	218	4,086	16	124.0	4,210.0	7,699.5	11,909.5
5	G-17	Washington	E. and W. Pike Run, Fallowfield	39	44	54	1,083	13	120.2	1,203.2	2,270.9	3,474.1
6	G-16	Washington	West Bethlehem	7	7	6	160	8	60.0	220.0	465.0	685 0
7	A-9	Bucks	Milford, Richland	139	139	143	2,460	12	99.0	2,559.0	4,851.2	7,410.2
9	A-3	Berks-Lehigh	Albany, Lynn	42	42	44	815	30	173.0	988.0	3,520.0	4,508.0
10	A-15	Montgomery	Skippack, L. Providence	50	51	52	824	12	77.0	901.0	1,490.0	2,391.0
11	A-14, A-15	Montgomery, Bucks	U. Hanover, New Hanover, Marlboro, Milford	110	111	104	1,715	15	222.0	1,937.0	4,636.5	6,573.5
12	A-14	Montgomery	L. Pottsgrove, Pottsgrove	43	44	38	510	12	108.0	618.0	1,329.3	1,947.3
13	G-16	Greene	Morgan	10	10	10	280	9	66.0	346.0	1,214.0	1,560.0
14	G-21	Greene	Dunkard	19	20	24	381	10	93.0	474.0	1,065.0	1,539.0
15	G-14	Westmoreland	Derry	7	7	5	96	5	63.0	159.0	497.0	656.0
16	A-8	Berks	Perry, Greenwich, Center, Tilden	52	53	67	1,285	16	74.0	1,359.0	4,101.3	5,460.3
17	A-8	Berks	Greenwich, Maxatawney, Richmond	117	128	128	2,600	23	196.0	2,796.0	10,201.6	12,997.6
20	G-22	Fayette	Georges, Nicholson	43	45	48	800	11	66.0	866.0	1,914.4	2,780.4
22	G-16	Washington	North Bethlehem	9	10	5	131	5	37.0	168.0	476.5	644 5
23	A-6	Lebanon	Bethel, Jackson	53	62	57	992	19	109.0	1,101.0	3,869.8	4,970.8
24	G-2	Westmoreland	Allegheny, Lower Burrell	21	21	24	390	12	62.0	452.0	1,305.0	1,757.0
25	G-4	Armstrong	Valley	15	15	17	400	5	23.0	423.0	1,641.0	2,064.0
26	G-3	Armstrong	Kittanning	25	25	23	500	6	80.0	580.0	1,714.0	2,294.0
27	A-14	Montgomery	Limerick, L. Pottsgrove	60	60	66	1,150	4	24.0	1,174.0	2,813.0	3,987.0
30	A-19	Lancaster	Colerain, E. Drumore	53	53	66	1,435	33	144.0	1,579.0	6,319.7	7,898.7
33	G-13	Fayette	Bullskin, Connellsville	15	16	15	290	2	27.0	317.0	999.5	1,316.5
34	A-12	Lancaster	E. and W. Cocalico, Ephrata	82	83	83	1,423	8	25.0	1,448.0	3,825.0	5,273.0
36	G-8	Armstrong	Kiskiminetas, South Bend	27	29	33	750	20	209.0	959.0	2,501.5	3,460.5
37	G-5	Indiana	Rayne	17	17	21	350	6	95.0	445.0	1,307.0	1,752.0
38	G-5	Indiana	E. and W. Mahoning, N. and S. Mahoning	59	59	58	1,250	15	160.0	1,410.0	6,310.0	7,720.0
39	G-3	Armstrong	North Buffalo	14	14	13	267	8	60.0	327.0	925.5	1,252.5
41	G-3	Armstrong	Kiskiminetas, Burrell	15	16	13	270	3	26.0	296.0	1,036.0	1,332.0
43	A-11	Lancaster	E. and W. Donegal, Conoy	123	139	147	2,845	14	74.0	2,919.0	8,180.0	11,099.0

TABLE No. 8. COOPERATIVE FARM-GAME PROJECTS (AUXILIARY STATE GAME REFUGE SYSTEM)—Continued

Project No.	Div. & Dist.	Location		Number of		Safety Zone Totals		Refuge Totals		Leased Acreage		Total Leased
		County	Township	Farms	Agreements	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	Closed to Hunting	Open to Hunting	
44	A-9	Bucks	Bedminster, Tinicum, Haycock	101	104	100	1,695	17	117.0	1,812.0	4,475.5	6,287.5
45	A-20	Chester	Highland, Sadsbury, W. Sadsbury	54	55	58	1,150	13	64.5	1,214.5	4,271.5	5,486.0
46	A-14	Montgomery, Berks	Douglass, New Hanover, Colebrookdale	67	68	71	1,110	7	55.0	1,165.0	3,142.8	4,307.8
48	F-21	Butler	Cranberry, Jackson	42	44	42	800	11	89.0	889.0	2,581.0	3,470.0
49	G-17	Westmoreland	Rostraver	15	16	17	315	1	3.0	318.0	780.8	1,098.8
51	G-3	Armstrong	Gilpin, Parks	49	49	53	960	7	51.0	1,011.0	2,655.2	3,666.2
52	A-5	Dauphin	L. Paxton, W. and S. Hanover	127	130	134	2,675	13	115.0	2,790.0	9,248.0	12,038.0
53	A-3	Lehigh	Upper and Lower Macungie	28	29	42	840	5	98.0	938.0	2,876.0	3,814.0
54	A-4	Northampton	Moore, East Allen	74	74	83	1,500	10	80.0	1,580.0	3,518.0	5,098.0
58	G-12	Allegheny	Forward	33	33	28	500	3	25.0	525.0	1,638.8	2,163.8
59	G-1	Beaver	Marion, Franklin, N. Sewickley	31	31	36	675	6	61.0	736.0	2,089.5	2,825.5
60	D-15	Cumberland	East Pennsboro, Hampden	16	16	17	267	6	36.6	303.6	1,180.0	1,483.6
61	D-20	Adams	Butler, Tyrone, Straban	34	36	34	650	10	73.0	723.0	2,232.0	2,955.0
62	G-2	Allegheny	Fawn	14	14	16	350	3	37.0	387.0	905.0	1,292.0
63	D-20	Adams	Union, Mt. Joy, Mt. Pleasant	36	42	37	690	14	112.0	802.0	2,740.0	3,542.0
64	A-4	Northampton	Allen, Lehigh, Moore	46	50	52	980	17	101.0	1,081.0	2,768.0	3,849.0
66	A-10	York	Conewago, Newberry, E. Manchester	62	63	74	1,342	16	112.0	1,454.0	4,815.0	6,269.0
69	F-15	Mercer	Wolf Creek, Worth	21	21	24	483	8	100.0	583.0	1,619.5	2,202.5
70	G-13	Westmoreland	North Huntingdon	16	16	14	232	2	10.0	242.0	1,068.5	1,310.5
71	A-13	Chester	E., N. and S. Coventry, E. Vincent	59	62	64	1,150	5	23.0	1,173.0	2,884.0	4,057.0
72	F-1	Erie	Girard	10	10	13	281	3	37.0	318.0	904.0	1,222.0
73	F-1	Erie	Springfield, Girard	56	57	50	865	7	80.0	945.0	3,539.5	4,484.5
75	A-17	York	Penn, Heidelberg, Manheim	59	62	55	1,092	11	73.0	1,165.0	2,873.0	4,038.0
76	G-3	Indiana, Armstrong	Washington, Plum Creek	13	13	13	230	5	33.0	263.0	933.0	1,196.0
77	F-3	Crawford	Bloomfield	13	14	12	170	4	42.0	212.0	1,132.0	1,344.0
78	A-18	York	Hopewell, E. Hopewell, Fawn	101	107	118	2,427	8	57.0	2,484.0	7,836.0	10,320.0
81	F-7	Crawford	Summerhill, Summit, Hayfield	16	16	15	300	4	52.0	352.0	1,222.0	1,574.0
82	F-3	Crawford	Cambridge, Rockdale	13	13	12	200	2	55.0	255.0	1,255.0	1,510.0
84	F-17	Lawrence	Slippery Rock	17	17	17	335	2	15.0	350.0	914.0	1,264.0
85	G-8	Indiana	Conemaugh, Black Lick, Young	10	10	13	244	2	9.5	253.5	1,490.0	1,743.5
86	G-1	Beaver, Butler	New Sewickley, Jackson	37	35	37	711	2	9.0	720.0	2,201.0	2,921.0
87	G-18	Somerset	Milford	8	8	9	205	3	38.0	243.0	1,414.5	1,657.5
88	F-15	Mercer	Sandy Lake	12	13	12	232	0	0.0	232.0	900.0	1,132.0
89	F-14	Mercer	Shenango, Wilmington, Hickory	103	103	110	2,324	0	0.0	2,324.0	7,436.8	9,760.8
90	C-19	Northumberland	Lower Mahanoy, Jordan	27	27	32	650	2	27.0	677.0	2,302.0	2,979.0
91	C-15	Montour	Limestone, Anthony, Derry	41	51	52	1,000	4	53.0	1,053.0	4,191.0	5,244.0

Project No.	Div. & Dist.	Location		Number of		Safety Zone Totals		Refuge Totals		Leased Acreage		Total Leased
		County	Township	Farms	Agreements	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	Closed to Hunting	Open to Hunting	
92	C-15	Montour	Liberty, Valley	26	27	29	525	3	22.0	547.0	2,382.0	2,929.0
93	A-3	Lehigh	N. and S. Whitehall	16	17	20	366	2	16.0	382.0	1,205.0	1,587.0
94	A-4	Northampton	Plainfield, Washington	128	129	144	2,257	9	56.0	2,313.0	6,173.5	8,486.5
95	A-16	Bucks	U. and L. Makefield, Newtown	73	76	83	1,700	4	48.0	1,748.0	5,604.0	7,352.0
96	F-10	Mercer	West Salem, S. Pymatuning	26	26	26	475	0	0.0	475.0	1,913.0	2,388.0
97	F-7	Crawford	Richmond, Randolph	13	13	16	300	0	0.0	300.0	1,296.0	1,596.0
98	F-10	Mercer	Sandy Creek, Salem	30	30	28	425	0	0.0	425.0	1,255.0	1,680.0
99	C-15	Montour	Derry	14	18	17	290	3	50.0	340.0	1,604.0	1,944.0
100	E-21	Centre	Ferguson	17	20	22	468	8	69.5	537.5	2,917 5	3,455.0
101	F-8	Crawford	Randolph, Wayne	28	28	30	484	0	0.0	484.0	1,445.0	1,929.0
102	F-6	Crawford	North Shenango	17	21	18	244	0	0.0	244.0	1,824.0	2.068.0
103	C-16	Columbia, Montour	Hemlock, West Hemlock, Valley	16	16	16	325	2	24.0	349.0	1,781.0	2,130.0
104	C-16	Columbia	Madison	7	8	8	135	3	55.0	190.0	1,369.0	1,559.0
105	F-18	Butler	Worth, Brady, West Liberty Boro.	24	24	25	520	0	0.0	520.0	2,094.0	2,614.0
106	A-7	Berks	Jefferson, Tulpehoeken, Marion	9	9	12	250	3	65.0	315.0	1,115.0	1,430.0
107	D-2	Adams	Conewago, Mt. Pleasant	12	12	15	315	0	0.0	315.0	1,328.0	1,643.0
108	D-5	Juniata	Milford, Fermanagh, Walker	14	14	20	440	1	20.0	460.0	1,763.0	2,223.0
109	D-1	Blair	Antis, Logan	14	14	20	413	0	0.0	413.0	1,851.0	2,264 0
110	D-1	Blair	Tyrone, Snyder	31	31	37	800	0	0.0	800.0	4,958.0	5,758.0
111	D-6	Blair	North Woodbury	37	37	42	900	0	0.0	900.0	3,149.0	4,049.0
112	F-2	Erie	Greene, Venango, Amity	61	61	59	1,100	0	0.0	1,100.0	4,361.0	5,461.0
113	F-6	Crawford	Summerhill	43	45	42	688	0	0.0	688.0	2,682.0	3,370.0
114	F-7	Crawford	East Mead	11	11	12	245	0	0.0	245.0	1,041.5	1,286.5
115	F-6	Crawford	Conneaut, Pine	20	21	20	350	0	0.0	350.0	1,128.5	1,478 5
116	B-1	Susquehanna	Bridgewater	12	12	16	340	0	0.0	340.0	2,200.0	2,540.0
117	C-15	Northumberland	Delaware	16	27	22	450	0	0.0	450.0	2,073.0	2,523.0
118	C-20	Columbia	Cleveland, Loeust	23	24	27	400	0	0.0	400.0	1,374.0	1,774.0
119	G-24	Somerset	Stony Creek, Brothers Valley	29	31	30	575	0	0.0	575.0	3,764.0	4,339.0
120	G-20	Somerset	Quemahoning, Jenner	31	36	31	650	7	54.0	704.0	3,596.0	4,300.0
122	C-19	Northumberland	Shamokin	14	14	17	360	0	0.0	360.0	1,530.0	1,890 0
123	C-19	Northumberland	Jackson	11	12	13	275	0	0.0	275.0	1,133.0	1,408.0
129	A-7	Berks	Cumru, Breeknock	19	20	20	350	0	0.0	350.0	920.0	1,270.0
130	G-7	Westmoreland	Bell	14	14	18	350	5	41.0	391.0	854.0	1,245.0
132	C-14	Union	Limestone. Lewis, W. Buffalo	31	41	40	850	0	0.0	850.0	3,516.0	4,366.0
102		Totals		3,907	4,071	4,221	79,287	647	5,266.3	84,553.3	268,482.1	353,035.4

TABLE No. 9. AUXILIARY STATE GAME REFUGE PROJECTS—(GENERAL CLASSIFICATION)
LOCATED ON PRIVATELY-OWNED LANDS

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
COMPILED BY
LAND TITLES AND RECORDS UNIT

3-9

MAY 31, 1948

Projeet No.	Div. & Dist.	Location		Lessor	Year Estab-lished	Present Agreement Dated		Term Years	Refuge Num-ber	Length Refuge Lines (Miles)	Aereage	
		County	Township								In Refuge	Total Leased
19	G-10	Cambria	Reade	J. H. Homer, Jr.	1925	Ren.	7-13-42	5	19	2.9	330	1,000
22	E-2	McKean	Keating	Smethport Water Company	1925	Ren.	11-19-40	5	22	3.1	400	1,919
49	A-2	Berks	Albany, Windsor	Borough of Hamburg	1925	Ren.	3- 5-36	10	49	3.1	315	2,280
65	B-11	Luzerne	Conyngham	Hon. J. Q. Creveling	1926	Ren.	6- 4-36	10	65	2.9	290	381
74	B-17	Luzerne	Buck	Julia R. Stull	1933	Ren.	2- 9-43	10	74	2.9	226	1,000
77	C-15	Montour	Anthony	D. R. Rishel	1934	Ren.	7-31-45	10	77	1.7	20	162
78	D-6	Blair	Taylor	Roaring Springs Borough	1934	Ren.	2-15-46	10	78	3.0	298	1,210
82	E-8	Cameron	Portage	Emporium Water Company	1934	Ren.	7-13-44	10	82	5.6	990	3,000
99	A-8	Berks	Ontelaunee, Maiden Creek, al.	City of Reading	1936	Ren.	10-20-46	5	99	20.0	3,100	3,100
100	A-8	Berks	Ruscombmanor	Borough of Fleetwood	1936		10-28-36	10	100	3.2	122	122
101	E-21	Centre	Huston, Patton	J. H. Turner, P. B. Meek	1937		3- 5-37	10	101	2.4	170	529
103	C-15	Montour	Anthony	Geo. F. Johnson	1937		2-17-43	5	103	1.0	50	185
107	D-7	Huntingdon	Penn	H. B. Moyer, E. D. Grove	1938		10- 4-37	10	107	2.3	100	342
111	F-2	Erie	Northeast	Borough of Northeast	1938		4-11-38	5	111	1.0	50	240
114	D-16	Bedford	Bedford	Bedford Water Co., F. L. Arnold	1938		7-22-38	5	114	2.2	172	431
115	D-1	Blair	Antis	Blair Co. Game, Fish & Forestry Assn.	1938		8- 5-38	5	115	2.0	100	428
117	C-20	Columbia	Franklin	M. J. Grimes	1938	Replaced	6- 3-39	5	117-A	1.0	25	
									117-B	.4	5	230
									117-C	.5	8	
118	C-16	Columbia	Centre	L. P. Moore	1938		9- 6-38	5	118	.8	46	119
120	E-17	Clinton	Pine Creek, Gallagher	Chatham Water Company	1938		9-23-38	5	120	5.0	600	4,600

TABLE No. 9. AUXILIARY STATE GAME REFUGE PROJECTS—(GENERAL CLASSIFICATION)

LOCATED ON PRIVATELY-OWNED LANDS—Concluded

Project No.	Div. & Dist.	Location		Lessor	Year Established	Present Agreement Dated	Term Years	Refuge Number	Length Refuge Lines (Miles)	Acreage	
		County	Township							In Refuge	Total Leased
121	F-17	Lawrence	Slippery Rock	Penna. Power Company	1938	11- 1-38	5	121-A	.8	35	
								121-B	.8	44	848
								121-C	.8	42	
123	C-16	Columbia	Centre	Walter J. Harris	1939	12-19-38	5	123-A	1.0	18	124
								123-B	.9	15	
124	C-19	Northumberland	Lower Augusta	Daniel K. Renn	1939	6- 7-39	5	124	1.0	40	160
126	C-18	Union	Union, E. Buffalo	Clair Groover	1939	7-10-39	5	126	1.0	50	300
129	C-19	Northumberland	Lower Augusta	George A. Riland	1939	9-11-39	5	129	.8	33	100
130	C-16	Columbia	Jackson	F. C. Motchman	1939	8-29-39	5	130	.8	33	101
132	D-2	Huntingdon	Logan	P. C. Snyder, W. R. Sipes	1939	10-13-39	5	132	1.0	50	255
133	D-2	Huntingdon	Logan	W. L. Miller, E. M. Hoffman	1939	10-13-39	5	133	.7	25	286
135	C-20	Columbia	Franklin	Tom Sterling	1940	6-24-40	5	135	.8	44	166
136	D-7	Huntingdon	Union	Willis G. Dall	1940	7- 9-40	5	136	2.5	225	1,290
139	F-19	Clarion	Salem	George W. Gordon	1940	10-10-40	5	139	.7	35	128
140	F-15	Venango	Freneh Creek	Joseph Liotta	1941	5-26-41	5	140	1.3	100	310
141	G-20	Somerset, Bedford	Allegheny, Juniata	Thomas MeNeal	1942	10-31-41	5	141	2.5	250	1,320
142	A-20	Chester, Laneaster	West Nottingham, Fulton, Little Britain	Boy Seouts of Ameriea	1945	10- 1-45	5	142	1.5	100	400
143	C-16	Columbia	Seott	Creveling, Ent, Homan, Lord	1946	6- -46	5	143	2.7	95	376
35		TOTALS							88 6	8,651	27,442

NOTE: On Oetober 2, 1946, the Commission approved the establishment of a 250-Aere Refuge (No. 144) on land of Lockings Valley Gun Club, in Thompson Township, Fulton County.

TABLE No. 10 BEAVER GAME PRESERVATION AREAS LOCATED ON PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION (Agreements are on a Yearly Basis but contain automatic continuation clauses) S 10
COMPILED BY
LAND TITLES AND RECORDS UNIT MAY 31, 1948

Field Division and Social Number	Division and District	County	Township	Landowner	Present Agreement Dated	Acreage Tract	Acreage Total
A 2	A 11	Montgomery	Ghoerdek, etc	Norristown Kiwanis Club, Allen B. Jackson	10 9 37	40	
					7 7 37	200	930
A 3	A 17	York	West Manheim	Hanover Municipal Water Works Ben	8 9 44		1,021
A 5	A 3	Dauphin	Susquehanna	City of Harrisburg	10 11 38		700
A 6	A 8	Northamp-ton, Lehigh	East Allen and Hanover	Willow Brook Farms Inc.	10 27 47		270½
A 8	A 1	Northampton	Lower Nazareth	Nazareth Cement Company	5 8 39		168
A 9	A 7	Berks	Penn	Berks County Commissioners	5 10 39		700
A 10	A 11	Lancaster	Mt. Joy	State Hospital for Crippled Children	7 8 39		288
A 11	A 9	Berks	Springfield	W. H. and W. F. Wilt	9 23 39		193
A 12	A 16	York	Newberry	Glen Wolfe	9 11 39	42	
				Maggie E. Cassel	9 14 39	100	
				John H. Bergey	9 11 39	87	
				H. E. Bemmer	9 15 39	8	237
A 13	A 1	Northampton	Lehigh Allen	Macy Incorporated Seminary	9 14 39		600
A 14	A 18	York	Windsor	Red Lion Water Company	7 18 39		600
A 17	A 21	Delaware	Aston	Stephen Wood	9 26 40	96	
				Richard D. Wood, Jr.	9 26 40	7	
				Llewellyn Wood	9 26 40	12	
				Richard D. Wood	9 26 40	58	
				H. H. Behrendt	10 29 46	311	966
A 18	A 16	Montgomery	Skippack	James L. Boswell	10 1 46		69
A 19	A 20	Chester	Lower Oxford	Chester County Old Road Channel Preservation	10 18 46		101
A 20	A 18	York	Newberry	Henry Muth	7 21 42	30	
				Edith W. Wagner Ben.	7 15 46	60	169
A 21	A 5	Berks	North Heidelberg	John A. Focht	9 22 43		119
A 23	A 11	Berks	Exeter	Daniel Boone Homestead	8 1 45		140
A 24		Lancaster	Conestoga	Lancaster Co. Boy Scouts	5 27 47		135
	18	Division Total					5,120½
B 1	B 11	Luzerne	Foster	Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives and White Haven Sanatorium Association	7 28 37	280	
B 2	B 5	Lackawanna	Benton	H. W. Keens Estate	10 15 37	100	
B 3	B 5	Lackawanna	Scott, Greenfield	Philip L., Robert B., N. L. Davidson, Trustees	8 9 37	401	
B 5	B 8	Lackawanna	South Abington	Fred H. Nichols	10 29 37	40	

TABLE No. 10. STATE GAME PROPAGATION AREAS LOCATED ON PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS—Continued

(Agreements are on a Yearly Basis but contain automatic continuation clauses)

Field Division and Serial Number	Division and District	County	Township	Landowner	Present Agreement Dated	Acreage	
						Tract	Total
B 8	B-11	Luzerne	Conyngham	G. B. Markle, J. Q. Creveling	1 15 38		100
B 10	B 7	Luzerne	Huntingdon	G. S. Stevens	2-21-38	87	
				K. S. Wallen	2-14-38	63	150
B 12	B 16	Carbon	Lower Towamensing	Boro. of Bowmanstown	1 7 38		60
B-14	B 9	Wayne	Texas	Dorothy G. Snyder	4 15 38	—	300
B 15	B 16	Wayne	Palmyra	K. L. Dorflinger	6 1 38		190
B 16	B 4	Wyoming, Lackawanna	Overfield	Burt Carpenter	5 17 38	25	
			West Abington	M. E. Northup	4 18 38	120	145
B 20	B 7	Luzerne	Jackson	John H. Lance		185	
				Laura Smith and Mrs. James Harrison		15	200
B 27	B 6	Wayne	Dyberry	Berlence S. Miller	7 5 39	700	
			Bethany Boro.	Frank Bishop	7 5 39	100	800
B 31	B 1	Wyoming	Nicholson	H. E. Young and W. Ellis	8 9 40		120
B 32	B 4	Luzerne, Wyoming	Lake Noxen, Monroe	A. J. Sordoni	3 12 41		1,200
B 33	B 7	Luzerne	Fairmount	F. B. Shay	6 6 41	40	
				Izaak Walton League of America	3 11 41	90	130
B 35	B 15	Schuylkill	East Brunswick	John E. Buckert	9 29 41		100
B 36	B 16	Carbon	Towamensing	Bethlehem Municipal Water Authority	9 30 41		500
B 37	B 20	Pike	Westfall	Solton Engel	10 7 41	130.3	
			Milford	Donald D. Cuddebuck	10 7 41	80	
				Thomas Walters, Jr.	10 7 41	15.3	232
B 39	B 13	Luzerne	Butler	Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys	1 31 48		570
	B	Division Total					6,418
C 4	C 17	Lycoming	Porter	Pine Creek Lime & Stone Co.	7 7 37		50
C 4	C 17	Snyder	Franklin	W. D. Harner	8 28 37	17	
				M. C. Harner	8 31 37	80	
				C. W. Reigle & Co. Gift	8 31 37	9	106
C 5	C 17	Snyder	Franklin	Reading Bone Fertilizer Co.	8 31 37	—	160
C 7	C 17	Snyder	West Perry	Floyd C. Graybill	9 7 38	—	100

TABLE No. 10. STATE GAME PROPAGATION AREAS—LOCATED ON PRIVATELY-OWNED LANDS—Continued

(Agreements are on a Yearly Basis but contain automatic continuation clauses)

Field Division and Serial Number	Division and District	County	Township	Landowner	Present Agreement Dated	Acreage	
						Tract	Total
C-9	C-20	Montour	Mayberry	George H. Wagner	2-16-45	—	230
C-10	C-16	Columbia	Montour	Ralph E. Kuster	2-23-39	—	100
C-13	C-16	Columbia	Benton	Doyle Pennington	8- 9-40	—	40
C-14	C-7	Lycoming	Limestone	H. N. Daugherty	8-27-40	—	57
C-16	C-15	Montour	Derry	D. R. Rishel	9-25-40	122	—
				Lloyd Shook	9-25-40	144	—
				Jesse Kelly	9-25-40	80	—
				Morris Moser	10-29-40	48	—
				Dr. L. F. Bush	10-29-40	29	—
				Rev. C. O. Heffner	3-31-42	9	—
				F. E. Martz	6- 6-42	8	—
				George O. Wagner	5- 6-42	1	—
				Allen Dean	6- 6-42	1	442
C-19	C-16	Columbia	Montour, Hemlock	Harry L. Magee	10- 7-41	—	98
C-20	C-18	Snyder	Penn	Board of Trustees Selinsgrove State Colony for Epilepties	4-15-48	—	1,400
	11	Division Total					2,783
D-5	D-16	Bedford	Cumberland Valley	Evitts Creek Water Co.	4-15-41	—	200
D-6	D-9	Perry	Spring	G. Edw. Briner	6-12-41	—	80
D-7	D-20	Adams	Hamilton	A. J. Tierney	9- 5-41	—	110
D-8	D-7	Huntingdon	Todd	Department of Forests and Waters	5- 1-46	—	42
	4	Division Total					432
E-1	E-22	Centre	Benner	Western State Penitentiary	9- 7-37	—	6,818
E-4	E-18	Jefferson	Young	F. C. Haag	6-27-38	—	113
E-5	E-13	Jefferson	Snyder	Irvin Miller	4- 1-38	60	—
				C. C. Chittester	5-17-38	50	—
				Geo. E. Tobin	3-16-38	93	—
				Broekway Clay Co.	5- 1-38	275	—
				Adam Strisehoek	4- 6-38	52	—
				Stephen Strisehoek	3-17-38	77	607
E-8	E-18	Jefferson	Clover	C. B. Smith	9-21-39	—	288

TABLE No. 10. STATE GAME PROPAGATION AREAS—LOCATED ON PRIVATELY-OWNED LANDS—Concluded

(Agreements are on a Yearly Basis but contain automatic continuation clauses)

Field Division and Serial Number	Division and District	County	Township	Landowner	Present Agreement Dated	Acreage	
						Tract	Total
E-11	E-18	Jefferson	Porter	Linus J. Elkins	7- 1-40	100	—
				Belva Adams	7- 1-40	40	140
E-12	E-18	Jefferson	Perry	P. L. Brown	7- 1-40	90	—
				S. S. Smith, Cynthia Hamilton		130	220
E-13	E-18	Jefferson	Bell, Caskill	J. A. Harlan	7- 1-40	10	—
				S. K. Murray	7- 1-40	150	160
E-15	E-17	Clinton	Porter	W. H. Kessinger	8-27-40	—	106
	8	Division Total					8,452
F-1	F-11	Venango	French Creek	City of Franklin			
F-3	F-14	Mercer	Hickory	Sharon Steel Corp.	10- 7-37	—	137
				(Assn'd by Carnegie-111 Steel 12-31-45)	7- 1-46	—	—
F-9	F-7	Crawford	Woodcock	Mrs. Nola M. Fanning	—	—	206
F-10	F-10	Mercer	Hempfield	Greenville Water Co.	9-26-40	—	70
F-12	F-8	Crawford	Oil Creek	Alex N. Warner	2-18-41	—	208
					6-30-43	—	30
	5	Division Total					651
G-1	G-11	Allegheny	South Fayette	John H. Frye	7- 2-40	145	—
				C. R. Garland	8-21-37	56	201
G-2	G-9	Cambria	Burr	T. R. Edwards, Jr.	8-25-37	35	—
				Sam Edwards	8- 9-37	131	166
G-3	G-10	Cambria	East Carroll	Dr. E. F. Arble	9-28-37	—	100
G-4	G-17	Washington	East Pike Run	California State Teachers College	2-15-40	—	84
G-5	G-1	Beaver	Brighton	Com. of Beaver County	1-26-48	—	576
	5	Division Total					1,127
	70	GRAND TOTAL					25,183½

DOG TRAINING PRESERVES

Serial Number	Location		Owner of Land	Agreement		Acres	Class of Dogs which may be Trained	Hunting Limitations
	County	Township		Dated	Term			
2	Montgomery	Upper Dublin Whitemarsh	Robert G. and Clare G. McLean	10-22-37	5 years with renewal rights	160	Retriever dogs, including Spaniels, and non-slip retrievers. Properly licensed field trials may be conducted.	No ordinary hunting permitted. Commercially propagated and tagged pheasants, as well as native cottontail rabbits, may be killed in connection with dog training.
3	Lycoming (near Haneyville)	McHenry	Dept. of Forest & Waters, Tiadaghton State Forest	5-4-39	Effective until cancelled on 30 days' notice	800	All classes of hunting dogs. Field trials may be conducted.	No small game may be hunted or killed. Deer and bears may be killed in season.
4	Forest Clarion	Green Farmington	Game Commission S.G.L. No. 24	App. by Commission 7-12-39	Until abandoned	985	Bird dogs only. Field trials may be conducted.	No small game or bears may be hunted or killed. Deer may be killed in season.
5	Erie	Summit Green	Game Commission S.G.L. No. 109	App. by Commission 7-11-40	Until abandoned	145	Bird dogs only. Field trials may be conducted.	No small game or bears may be hunted or killed. Deer may be killed in season.
6	Washington	North Franklin	Citizens Water Co., Washington, Pa.	5-6-41	1 year and thereafter until cancelled	578	All classes of dogs. Field trials may be conducted.	No game of any kind may be hunted or killed.
7 Black Forest Grouse Trial Area	Lycoming (near Pump Station)	Brown	Tiadaghton State Forest	9-1-45 App. by Commission 6-28-45	Until abandoned	715	All classes of dogs, but especially grouse dogs. Field trials may be conducted.	No small game may be hunted or killed. Deer and bears may be killed in season.
8	Forest	Jenks	Allegheny National Forest	12-2-47 App. by Commission 1-8-48	1 year and thereafter until cancelled	1,000	Bird dogs only. Field trials may be conducted.	No small game may be hunted or killed. Deer and bears may be killed in season.
9	Forest	Jenks	Allegheny National Forest	12-2-47 App. by Commission 1-8-48	1 year and thereafter until cancelled	1,000	Bird dogs only. Field trials may be conducted.	No small game may be hunted or killed. Deer and bears may be killed in season.
8	TOTAL					5,383		

TABLE No. 11. SPECIAL PRESERVES—Concluded

ARCHERY HUNTING PRESERVES

Serial Number	Location		Owner of Land	Agreement		Acres	PROVISIONS
	County	Township		Dated	Term		
1	Sullivan	Davidson	S.G.L. No. 13	App. by Commission 9-13-37	Until abandoned	1,000	1. Special $2.00 Archery permit required. 2. Hunting with bow and arrow only.
2	Forest	Hickory	Allegheny National Forest	10-13-37	Until abandoned	985	
2	TOTAL					1,985	



Archery is rapidly becoming more popular as a hunting sport.

TABLE No. 12. SUMMATION OF ACREAGES IN GAME MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
COMPILED BY
LAND TITLES AND RECORDS UNIT

3-1

MAY 31, 1948

Classification	Number of Units	Total Area (Acres)	Area Closed to Hunting						Acreage Open to Hunting
			Refuges		Propagation		Safety Zones		
			No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
State Game Lands (A)	195	857,596	205	56,832	—	—	—	—	800,764
Primary Refuges on State Forests, etc.	72	41,022	72	41,022	—	—	—	—	(B)
State Game Farms	4	2,801	—	—	4	2,801	—	—	None
Cooperative Farm-Game Projects. Comprise 3,907 farms	102	353,035	647	5,267	—	—	4,221	79,287	268,481
Auxiliary Projects—General Classification	34	27,442	34	8,651	—	—	—	—	18,791
Game Propagation Areas	70	25,184	—	—	70	25,184	—	—	None
Dog Training Preserves	8	5,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	Restricted
Archery Hunting Preserves	2	1,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	Archers only
TOTALS	487	1,314,448 Deduct 2,130 (C) 1,312,318 (D)	958	111,772	74	27,985	4,221	79,287	1,088,036
Special Wildlife Refuge Projects (Leased by Sportsmen's Organizations)	100	32,392	120	3,124	—	—	192	2,148	27,120

(A) Only 7% of State Game Lands set apart as refuges.
(B) About 1,500,000 acres of State Forests on which refuges are located are open to public hunting.
(C) Two Dog Training Preserves and one Archery Hunting Preserve, totalling 2,130 acres, are located on State Game Lands. This acreage deducted to eliminate duplication.
(D) 83% open to public hunting with firearms.





Many sportsmen's associations have set aside special areas on their property upon which to train dogs.

OFFICIAL 1944 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern War Time)

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. **On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m.** With this exception, shooting hours daily are 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. (See separate summary for Migratory Game hunting hours; also see Special Regulations for hours to set traps in open counties.) Raccoons may be hunted at night, with a noon-to-noon daily limit.

	Bag Limits		Seasons	
	Day	Season	Open	Close
UPLAND GAME (Small game possession limit three days' bag)				
Ruffed Grouse	2	10	Nov. 1	Nov. 30
Quail, Bobwhite	5	15		
Hungarian Partridges (Statewide)	2	8		
Wild Turkeys (See 9 counties closed below)*	1	1		
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	12		
Rabbits, Cottontail	5	25		
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	24		
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1945
Grackles (commonly called Blackbirds)	Unprotected until September 30, 1945			
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	4	20	Oct. 23	Feb. 1, 1945
Raccoons, by trapping (Statewide)*		20	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1945
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	5	Unlimited	July 1	Sept. 30
Bear, over one year old by individual	1	1	Nov. 27	Nov. 30
Bear, over one year old by hunting party of three or more	2	2		
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler	1	1	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more	6	6		

NO OPEN SEASON—Sharp-tailed Grouse, Doves, Cub Bears, Antlerless Deer and Elk.

FUR-BEARERS—(See note under Special Regulations*

Minks and Skunks*	Unlimited	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1945
Otters*	Unlimited	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1945
Muskrats (by traps only)*	Unlimited	Dec. 1	Feb. 1, 1945
Beavers (Traps only. See 31 counties closed below)*	2	Feb. 15	Mar. 1, 1945
Opossums	Unprotected until September 30, 1945		

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys—Counties of Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Snyder, Tioga, Warren and Westmoreland closed.

Raccoon Hunting—The season begins at noon on the opening date, and ends at same hour on the closing date.

Raccoon Trapping—Traps not to be placed before 9 a. m. on the opening date (see instructions below concerning lifting traps on closing date).

Beavers—No trapping in the counties of Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Cambria, Cumberland, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland and York. **Non-Residents may not trap beavers.** One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. **Traps must not be placed closer than 15 feet** from the waterline on any established beaver houses. **Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season,** and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

Trapping—Traps for fur-bearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on November 1, or before 8 a. m. on any later opening date for trapping. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight.

Snares—May be used without springpoles for taking predators from December 16 to March 31, 1945, in all counties except Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Berks, Bucks, Cambria, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland and York.

(AS FIXED BY COMMISSION AT MEETING ON MAY 6, 1944)

1944 PENNSYLVANIA OPEN SEASONS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

	Daily Limits	1944 Open Season (Sundays Excepted)
Rails and Gallinules (except Sora and Coots), combined kinds	15	Sept. 1-Nov. 30
Sora	25	Sept. 1-Nov. 30
Coots	25	Oct. 14-Jan. 1. 1945
Wild Ducks, except American and Redbreasted Mergansers (See Exceptions)*	10*	Oct. 14-Jan. 1. 1945
American and Redbreasted Mergansers	25	
Wild Geese and Brant	2*	
Woodcock	4	Oct. 14-Oct. 28

*Exceptions—In addition to the regular daily duck limit of 10 (which shall not include more than one (1) Wood Duck), 5 Mallards, Pintails or Widgeons, either singly or in the aggregate, may be taken. In addition to the daily limit for Geese and Brant, 4 Blue Geese may be taken. *Possession Limit:* Ducks, Geese, Brant and Woodcock, twice the daily bag (except on opening day), but only one (1) Wood Duck and the daily limit of American and Redbreasted Mergansers. Other migratory game birds, daily bag only. Possession 45 days after season.

No Open Season—Wilson's Snipe (Jacksnipe), Doves, Ross's Geese and Swans.

Shooting Hours—(Eastern War Time). All migratory game birds: From beginning of respective open seasons to October 31 inclusive, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset; November 1, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; November 2 to end of respective seasons, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. (unless sunset occurs earlier, when Federal sunset regulation automatically applies). *Exception:* On the open waters of Lake Erie the Federal one-half hour before sunrise to sunset regulation applies throughout the waterfowl season, except on November 1, when shooting before 9 A. M. is unlawful.

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING METHODS

Permitted: Shotgun only, not larger than 10-gauge, fired from shoulder (including hand-operated repeating shotguns of not more than 3-shell capacity, which must be plugged to 3 shots); bow and arrow; dog; blind; boat propelled by hand; floating device other than sinkbox; artificial waterfowl decoys. Injured or dead waterfowl may be picked up by means of a motorboat, sail boat or other craft.

Prohibited: Automatic shotgun; hand-operated repeating shotgun of more than 3-shell capacity in magazine and chamber combined; all rifles; live duck or goose decoys; automobile; aircraft; sinkbox (battery); power boat, sail boat, or any device towed by power boat or sail boat; the placing or distributing in any manner of corn, wheat, oats, or other grain or product thereof, salt, or any kind of feed, whereby migratory game birds are attracted or lured, regardless of distance between such food and the hunter; and taking of waterfowl by use of cattle, horses or mules. No aircraft, power boat or floating device of any kind may be used to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up waterfowl or coots.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
OFFICIAL 1945 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern Standard Time)

Open season includes both dates given. Sundays excepted for game. **On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m.** With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Raccoons may be hunted at night, with a noon-to-noon daily limit.

	Bag Limits		Seasons	
	Day	Season	Open	Close
UPLAND GAME (Small game possession limit two days' bag)				
Ruffed Grouse	2	8	Nov. 1	Nov. 30
Quail, Bobwhite	4	12		
Hungarian Partridges	2	8		
Wild Turkeys (See 7 counties closed)*	1	1		
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	8		
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20		
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox	6	24		
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		Nov. 1	Sept. 30, 1945
Graekles (eommonly ealled Blaekbirds)	Unprotected until September 30, 1946			
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	Dec. 17	Jan. 1, 1946
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	4	20	Oct. 22	Feb. 1, 1946
Raccoons, by trapping (Statewide)*		20	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1946
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	Unlimited		July 1	Sept. 30
Bear, over one year old, by individual	1	1	Nov. 26	Nov. 29
Bear, as above, by hunting party of three or more	2	2		
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler (Statewide), also antlerless deer in that part of southeastern Pennsylvania designated*	1	1	Dec. 1	Dec. 15
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more	6	6		

NO OPEN SEASON—Sharp-tailed Grouse, Cub Bears and Elks.

FUR-BEARERS—(See note under Special Regulations)*

Minks, Skunks and Otters*	Unlimited	Nov. 1	Feb. 1, 1946
Muskrats (By traps only)*	Unlimited	Dec. 1	Feb. 1, 1946
Beavers (By traps only)*	2	Feb. 15	Mar. 1, 1946
Opossums	Unprotected until September 30, 1946		

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys—Counties of Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Snyder, Tioga and Warren closed.

Raccoon Hunting—The season begins at noon on the opening date, and ends at same hour on the closing date.

Raccoon Trapping—Traps not to be placed before 9 a. m., on the opening date (see instructions below concerning lifting traps on closing date).

Deer, Southeastern Pennsylvania, Combined Season—Both sexes, spike bucks excepted, may be killed in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery, Delaware, Philadelphia and Bucks, also those parts of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties lying south of U. S. Highway Route No. 22, during the regular season without special permits. A hunter may kill only one deer and the regular hunting party limit applies.

Beavers—Statewide trapping permitted, except where dams are posted by Commission. **Non-Residents may not trap beavers.** One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. **Traps must not be placed closer than 15 feet** from the waterline on any established beaver house. Trappers are required to keep tags above ice or waterline to facilitate identification without disturbing traps. **Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season,** and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

Trapping—Traps for fur-bearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on November 1 or before 7 a. m. on any later opening date for trapping. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight.

Snares—No counties open to use of snares.

1945 PENNSYLVANIA OPEN SEASONS FOR WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS—FEDERAL SEASONS

	Daily Limits	1945 Open Seasons (Sundays Excepted)
Rails and Gallinules (except Sora and Coots), combined kinds	15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Sora	25	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Coots	25	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Wild Duck, except American and Redbreasted Mergansers (See Exceptions)*	10*	Oct. 13—Dec. 31
American and Redbreasted Mergansers	25	Oct. 13—Dec. 31
Wild Geese and Brant	2*	Oct. 13—Dec. 31
Woodcock	4	Oct. 10—Oct. 24
Doves	10	Nov. 1—Nov. 30

***Exceptions**—The regular daily duck limit of 10 shall not include more than one (1) Wood Duck. In addition to the daily limit for Geese or Brant, 4 Blue Geese and Snow Geese (either singly or in the aggregate), may be taken. **Possession Limit:** Ducks, Geese, Brant and Woodcock, twice the daily bag (except on opening day), but only one (1) Wood Duck. No possession limit after first day on American and Redbreasted Mergansers. Other migratory game birds, daily bag only. Possession 90 days after season.

No Open Season—Wilson's Snipe (Jacksnipe), Ross's Geese and Swans.

Shooting Hours—(Eastern Standard Time.) All migratory game birds: From beginning of respective open seasons to October 31 inclusive, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset: November 1, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; November 2 to end of respective seasons 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. (unless sunset occurs earlier, when Federal sunset regulation automatically applies). **Exception:** On the open waters of Lake Erie and the open tidal waters of the Delaware River lying within the Commonwealth from Trenton Falls to the Delaware State line (not including inland tidal water), when shooting from boats or blinds at least 100 yards from shore, the Federal one-half hour before sunrise to sunset regulation applies throughout the waterfowl season, except on November 1, when shooting before 9 a. m. is unlawful.

PERMITTED: Shotgun only, not larger than 10-gauge, fired from shoulder (including hand-operated repeating shotgun of not more than 3-shell capacity, which must be plugged to 3 shots); bow and arrow; dog; blind; boat propelled by hand; floating device other than sinkbox; artificial waterfowl decoys. Injured or dead waterfowl may be picked up by means of a motor boat, sail boat or other craft.

PROHIBITED: Automatic shotgun; hand-operated repeating shotgun of more than 3-shell capacity in magazine and chamber combined; all rifles; live duck or goose decoys; automobile; aircraft; sinkbox (battery); power boat, sail boat, or any device towed by power boat or sail boat; the placing or distributing in any manner of corn, wheat, oats, or other grain or product thereof, salt, or any kind of food, whereby migratory game birds are attracted or lured, regardless of distance between such food and the hunter; and taking of waterfowl by use of cattle, horses or mules. No aircraft, power boat or floating device of any kind may be used to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up waterfowl or coots.

FEDERAL STAMP FOR MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING

It is unlawful for a person over the age of 16 years to take migratory waterfowl unless he carries on his person an unexpired Federal migratory bird hunting stamp, validated by his signature written in ink across its face. These stamps cost $1.00 and are issued by postmasters. Not valid after June 30 following date of issue. **This stamp is not required to hunt Doves, Woodcock, Rails and Gallinules.**

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
OFFICIAL 1946 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern Standard Time)

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. **On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m.** With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. (See separate summary for Migratory Game hunting hours; also see Special Regulations for hours to set traps in open counties.)

	Bag Limits		Seasons	
	Day	Season	Open	Close
UPLAND GAME (Small game possession limit two days' bag)				
Quail, Bobwhite	4	12		
Hungarian Partridges	2	8		
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	8		
Wild Turkeys (See 8 counties closed)*	1	1	... Nov. 1	... Nov. 30
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20		
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	24		
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		... Nov. 1	... Sept. 30, 1947
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	... Dec. 16	... Jan. 1, 1947
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	Unlimited		... Oct. 15	... Feb. 1, 1947
Raccoons, by trapping*	Unlimited		... Nov 1	... Feb. 1, 1947
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	Unlimited		... June 1, 1946	.Sept. 30, 1947
Grackles (Bronze & Purple	Unprotected until September 30, 1947			
Bear, over one year old by individual	1	1	... Nov. 18	... Nov. 23
Bear, as above, by bunting party of three or more	2	2		
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler (See exceptions under "Antlerless Deer" below)*	1	1	... Dec. 1	... Dec. 15*
Deer, male as above, by bunting party of six or more	6	6		
Deer, Antlerless (See 6 open counties or parts thereof, below)*	1	1	... Dec. 9	... Dec. 14*
NO OPEN SEASON—Ruffed Grouse, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Cub Bears and Elk.				
FUR-BEARERS—(See note under Special Regulations)*				
Mink, Opossums and Skunks*	Unlimited		... Nov. 1	... Feb. 1, 1947
Otters (See 3 counties closed)*	Unlimited		... Nov. 1	... Feb. 1, 1947
Muskrats (By traps only)*	Unlimited		... Dec. 1	... Feb. 1, 1947
Beavers (Traps only, 20 counties closed)*		2	... Feb. 15	... Mar. 1, 1947

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys—Counties of Adams, Clarion, Cumberland, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Perry and Snyder closed.

Raccoons—Hunting season begins at noon on opening date, and ends at same hour on closing date; traps not to be placed before 9 a. m. on the opening date. (See instructions below concerning lifting traps on closing date.)

Antlerless Deer, Northeastern Pennsylvania—May be taken only December 9 to 14 in that portion of Carbon County lying West of the Lehigh River; that part of Luzerne County lying North and West of the Susquehanna River; Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming Counties. Farm occupants (citizens) who are cultivating lands may hunt such deer thereon in said areas without a permit. All others must secure $1.00 permit from Game Commission. No applications accepted before October 1. See summary issued with license for details. Bucks with visible antlers may not be taken in areas designated above during this period.

Otters—Counties of Elk, Jefferson, and McKean closed.

Beavers—Counties of Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Cumberland, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland closed. No trapping at Commission posted dams. **Non-Residents may not trap beavers.** One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only. Beaver traps must not be set on the structure of any beaver dam or house, or within 25 feet of the waterline on the structure of either thereof. Trappers are required to keep tags above ice or waterline to facilitate identification without disturbing traps. **Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season,** and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

Trapping—Traps for fur-bearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on November 1 or before 7 a. m. on any later opening date for trapping. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight. Traps must be tagged; durable substitute for metal tags permitted. No counties open to use of snares. Trappers are requested to refrain from setting traps in trails to avoid destroying game and injuring dogs.

(AS FIXED BY COMMISSION, JULY 11, 1946)

1946 PENNSYLVANIA OPEN SEASONS FOR WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS—FEDERAL SEASONS

	Daily Bag	Season
Rails and Gallinules (except Sora and Coots), combined kinds	15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Sora	25	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Coots	25	Oct. 26—Dec. 9
Wild Duck, except American and Redbreasted Mergansers (See Exceptions)*	7*	Oct. 26—Dec. 9
American and Redbreasted Mergansers	25	
Wild Geese and Brant	2*	
Woodcock	4	Oct. 10—Oct. 24
Doves	10	Nov. 1—Nov. 30

***Exceptions**—The regular daily duck limit of 7 shall not include more than one (1) Wood Duck. In addition to the daily limit for Geese or Brant, 2 Blue Geese and Snow Geese (singly or in the aggregate) may be taken.

Possession Limit: Ducks, two days' bag, but only one (1) Wood Duck. No possession limit after first day on American and Redbreasted Mergansers. Woodcock, 8; Geese, Brant, and other migratory game birds, daily bag only. Possession 90 days after season.

No Open Season—Wilson's Snipe (Jacksnipe), Ross's Geese and Swans.

Shooting Hours—(Eastern Standard Time). All migratory game birds: From beginning of respective open seasons to October 31, inclusive, one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour before sunset, except woodcock, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. November 1, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; November 2 to end of respective seasons, 7 a. m. to 5 p. m (unless one-half hour before sunset occurs earlier, when Federal regulation automatically applies). Doves may be hunted until sunset.

Exception: On the open waters of Lake Erie and the open tidal waters of the Delaware River lying within the Commonwealth from Trenton Falls to the Delaware line (does not include inland tidal water), when shooting from boats or blinds at least 100 yards from shore, the Federal one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour before sunset regulation applies throughout the waterfowl season, except on November 1, when shooting before 9 a. m. is unlawful.

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING METHODS

PERMITTED: Shotgun only, not larger than 10-gauge, fired from shoulder (including hand-operated repeating shotguns of not more than 3-shell capacity, which must be plugged to 3 shots); bow and arrow; dog; blind; boat propelled by hand; floating device other than sinkbox; artificial waterfowl decoys. Injured or dead waterfowl may be picked up by means of a motorboat, sail boat or other craft.

PROHIBITED: Automatic shotgun; hand-operated repeating shotgun of more than 3-shell capacity in magazine and chamber combined; all rifles; live duck or goose decoys; automobile; aircraft; sinkbox (battery); power boat or sail boat, or any device towed by power boat or sail boat; the placing or distributing in any manner of corn, wheat, oats, or other grain or product thereof, salt, or any kind of feed, whereby migratory game birds are attracted or lured; and taking of waterfowl by use of cattle, horses or mules. No aircraft, power boat or sailboat may be used to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up waterfowl or coots.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
OFFICIAL 1947 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

(All Shooting Hours Based on Eastern Standard Time)

Open season includes both dates given, **Sundays excepted** for game. **On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 a. m.** With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. (See other side for summary of Migratory Game hunting hours; also see Special Regulation below for hours to set traps).

UPLAND GAME (Small Game possession limit two days' bag)	**Bag Limits** Day	Season	**Seasons** Open	Close
Ruffed Grouse	2	6	...Nov. 1	...Nov. 7
Quail, Bobwhite	4	12	...Nov. 1	...Nov. 30*
Hungarian Partridges	2	8	...Nov. 1	...Nov. 30*
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	8	...Nov. 1	...Nov. 30*
Wild Turkeys (See 11 counties closed; also 10 counties with restricted season)*	1	1	...Nov. 1	...Nov. 30*
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20	...Nov. 1	...Nov. 30*
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	24	...Nov. 1	...Nov. 30*
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited		...Nov. 1	...Sept. 30, 1948
Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits)	2	6	...Dec. 22	...Jan. 1, 1948
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party*	Unlimited		...Oct. 15	...Feb. 1, 1948
Raccoons, by trapping*	Unlimited		...Nov. 1	...Feb. 1, 1948
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	Unlimited		...Nov. 1	...Sept. 30, 1948
Grackles (Bronze & Purple)	Unprotected		from Nov. 1	...Sept. 30, 1948
Bears, over one year old by individual	1	1	...Nov. 17	...Nov. 22
Bears, as above, by hunting party of three or more	2	2	...Nov. 17	...Nov. 22
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler	1	1	...Dec. 1	...Dec. 12
Deer, Antlerless (Statewide)			...Dec. 13 only	
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more (Antlered and Antlerless combined	6	6	...(See hunting dates above)	

NO OPEN SEASON—Sharp-tailed Grouse, Cub Bears and Elk.

WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS—(Seasons fixed by Federal Government. For species and regulations see back of this summary.)

FURBEARERS—(See notes under Special Regulations)*

Minks, Otters and Skunks*	Unlimited	...Nov. 1	...Feb. 1, 1948
Muskrats (By traps only)*	Unlimited	...Dec. 1	...Feb. 1, 1948
Beavers (Traps only, statewide)*	2	...Feb. 15	...Mar. 1, 1948
Opossums	Unprotected	from Oct. 1	—Sept. 30, 1948

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Turkeys, Counties Closed—Adams, Cumberland, Fayette, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Luzerne. Monroe. Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Turkeys, Restricted Season—Cameron, Clarion. Clinton. Elk. Forest, Lycoming, McKean. Potter, Tioga and Warren, November 1-November 15 only.

Raccoons—Hunting season begins at noon on opening date and ends at same hour on closing date (see instructions below concerning trapping.)

Antlerless Deer Season, Statewide, One Day Only—May be taken December 13, without special permits. A person may kill only one deer (either a legal antlered or an antlerless deer) during the 1947 season. The regular camp limit applies to the combined seasons and sexes.

Beavers—No trapping at Commission posted dams. **Non-Residents may not trap beavers. One person may set, tend or operate 10 traps only.** Traps must not be set on the structure of any beaver dam or house, or within 25 feet of the waterline on the structure of either thereof. Tags must be kept above ice or waterline to facilitate identification without disturbing traps. **Pelts must be tagged within 10 days after season,** and may not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly tagged. Present them to Protector in District or County where trapped.

Trapping—Traps for furbearers and raccoons not to be placed before 9 a. m. on Nov. 1 or before 7 a. m. on any later opening date for trapping. The season on the last date indicated for trapping closes at 12 o'clock noon to permit removal of animals caught on the last night of the season and lifting traps by daylight. Traps must be tagged. Metal name tags required. Trappers are requested to refrain from setting traps in trails, to avoid destroying game and injuring dogs.

Snares—May be used without springpoles for taking predators from December 16 to March 31, 1948, in the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Forest and Warren; all all other counties closed.

(AS FIXED BY COMMISSION AT MEETING ON JULY 9, 1947.)

1947 PENNSYLVANIA OPEN SEASONS FOR WATERFOWL AND OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

	Daily Limits	1947 Open Seasons (Sundays Excepted)
Rails and Gallinules (except Sora and Coots), combined kinds	15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Sora	25	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Coots	25	Oct. 21—Nov. 19
Wild Ducks, except American and Redbreasted Mergansers (See Exceptions)*	4* / 25 / 1*	Oct. 21—Nov. 19
American and Redbreasted Mergansers		
Wild Geese and Brant		
Woodcock	4	Oct. 10—Oct. 24
Doves	10	Oct. 10—Oct. 24

***Exceptions**—The regular daily duck limit of 4 shall not include more than one (1) Wood Duck. The daily bag must not contain more than one Canada goose (including Hutchins or Cackling geese) or one white-fronted goose, but may aggregate a total of 4 geese if other species are killed. **Possession Limit** (after first day): Ducks, two days' bag, but only one (1) Wood Duck. No possession limit after first day on American and Redbreasted Mergansers. Woodcock, 8. Geese, Brant, and other migratory game birds, daily bag only. Possession 90 days after close of season where taken.

No Open Season—Wilson's Snipe (Jacksnipe). Ross' Geese and Swans.

Shooting Hours—(E.S.T.)—From beginning of respective open seasons to October 31 inclusive: Woodcocks and doves, one-half hour before sunrise to sunset daily; waterfowl, coots, rails and gallinules, from sunrise to one hour before sunset, except that the hour for commencement of season for waterfowl and coots on first day is 12 o'clock noon; November 1, 9 a. m. to one hour before sunset; November 2 to end of respective seasons, 7 a. m. to one hour before sunset. **Exception:** On the open waters of Lake Erie and the open tidal waters of the Delaware River lying within the Commonwealth from Trenton Falls to the Delaware State Line (not including inland tidal water), when shooting from boats or blinds at least 100 yards from shore, the Federal sunrise to one hour before sunset regulation applies throughout the waterfowl season, except on November 1, when shooting before 9 a. m. is unlawful.

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING METHODS

PERMITTED: Shotgun only, not larger than 10-gauge, fired from shoulder (including hand-operated repeating shotgun of not more than 3-shell capacity, which must be plugged to 3 shots); bow and arrow; dog; blind; boat propelled by hand; floating device other than sinkbox; artificial waterfowl decoys. Injured or dead waterfowl may be picked up by means of a motorboat, sailboat or other craft.

PROHIBITED: Automatic shotgun; hand-operated repeating shotgun of more than 3-shell capacity in magazine and chamber combined; all rifles; live duck or goose decoys; automobile; aircraft; sinkbox (battery); power boat, sail boat, or any device towed by power boat or sail boat; the placing or distributing in any manner of corn, wheat, oats, or other grain or product thereof, salt, or any kind of food, whereby migratory game birds are attracted or lured, regardless of distance between such food and the hunter; and taking of waterfowl by use of cattle, horses or mules. No motor-driven land, water or air conveyance or sailboat may be used to concentrate, drive, rally or stir up waterfowl or coots.

FEDERAL STAMP FOR MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING

It is unlawful for a person over the age of 16 years to take migratory waterfowl unless he carries on his person an unexpired Federal migratory-bird hunting stamp, validated by his signature written in ink across its face. These stamps cost $1.00 and are issued by postmasters. Not valid after June 30 following date of issue. **This stamp is not required to hunt Doves, Woodcock, Rails and Gallinules.**

VISUAL AIDS AND PUBLICATIONS

Visual Aids and Publications obtainable from the Game Commission at Harrisburg are:

PAID LITERATURE

Pennsylvania Game News. Rates: $1.00 per year, $1.50 for two years, $2.00 for three years. Special group rate of $.50 for all resident sportsmen's organizations provided such subscriptions are submitted in lots of ten or more.

Bird Charts. Set of four beautifully colored. Prepared especially for schools. Each chart is 26″ x 30″ metal stripped at top and bottom with hanger. They include summer birds, winter birds, game birds and birds of prey.
Set of four $1.50; singly, each $.50.

Pennsylvania Birdlife—A handsomely illustrated, well-written book on Pennsylvania Birdlife containing 77 pages with six color plates depicting 124 birds and more than 100 of the finest bird photographs. Text and illustrations of this publication are intended to create public interest and to secure public help in protecting our birds. 40¢ ea. in lots of 20 or more, singly $.50.

Birds of Prey—A 32-page booklet to aid in the identification of birds of prey and to give a better understanding of the part these feathered characters play on nature's stage. 15¢ ea. in lots of 20 or more, singly $.25.

My Land and Your Land—Four Conservation Books for Children. Each is written with a special appeal to a particular age group or grade in our public schools. Six years of research by leaders in the educational field were devoted to the preparation of the 160 pages of text. Illustrations, both in color and black and white, giving life to the text are found on every page. Set of four $.50.

Legal Procedure and Related Subjects

(a) Bound in Brown Cloth	$1.00
(b) Bound in Black Leatherette	$1.25

FREE LITERATURE

Pymatuning Leaflet	Free
Pennsylvania Game Laws	Free
Pennsylvania's Cooperative Farm-Game Program	Free
When You Get Your Deer Don't Waste It	Free
Hunting Is a Big Business—A record of the hunting seasons, bag limits, game kill, licenses sold and hunting accidents from 1915 to 1947.	Free
How to Trap Furbearing Animals—A useful pocket guide describing some common and successful sets for catching furbearers.	Free

In the event you should desire the Game News make a *separate* remittance. All other publications may be included in one remittance. Make checks and money orders payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Revenue. Stamps are not acceptable—*CASH FORWARDED AT THE SENDER'S RISK.*

Posters: The Commission also has a large number of variety of color posters available for free distribution and recommends their liberal use especially during National Wildlife Week, Pennsylvania Conservation Week (which usually includes Bird and Arbor Day), and Hunt Safely Week. There are excellent placards on Safe Handling of Firearms, Law Enforcement, Bird Protection, Winter Feeding, Forest Fire Prevention. There is also a sturdy size 11 x 14 poster in blue and yellow containing the Conservation Pledge which appears on the back page of this bulletin. It is especially suitable for schools, Scouts, Sportmen's Clubs, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

FUNCTIONAL CHART

DECEMBER 1, 1946.

THE COMMISSION

An independent, non-political, administrative Commission of eight non-salaried citizens from different sections of the State, serving eight-year rotating terms, and electing its own officers.
Has executive jurisdiction over management of the State's wildlife resources, other than fish.
It formulates policies and programs, fixes seasons and bag limits, and exercises certain quasi-judicial functions.
Expenditures and the employment and compensation of salaried personnel are controlled by the Commission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Executive Director is the chief administrative officer appointed by the Commission, and by law the Chief Game Protector.
He is directly responsible to the Commission for the effective management of wildlife resources, in accordance with provisions of law, and the execution of its policies and programs.

ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

Direction over functions and activities of units acquiring this bureau and the personnel thereof, through unit heads.
Responsible for efficient conduct of work according to Commission policies and instructions of the Executive Director.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU

Direction over the Public Relations Program of the Commission.
Develop, organize and conduct educational programs with sportsmen's clubs, schools, various associations, etc., to encourage public interest in the conservation and management of wildlife resources.
Publication of "The Pennsylvania Game News."
Publication and distribution of bulletins and other literature on wildlife, its environment, and improvement methods.
News releases and radio broadcasts.
Lectures, motion and still pictures, educational exhibits, posters, etc.
Compilation of Biennial and other reports.

FIELD MANAGEMENT FORCES

Direction over functions and activities in the field, including game farms and research, and over field personnel through Division Supervisors.
Responsible for efficient conduct of operations in the field according to Commission policies and instructions of the Executive Director.

LAND TITLES & RECORDS UNIT

Procurement of lands by purchase, lease or otherwise, for game management purposes.
Legal matters and records relating to lands.
Rights-of-way and other easements.
Records of primary and auxiliary refuge projects, propagation areas, special preserves, etc.

TRAINING UNIT

Training men at The Ross L. Leffler Training School to qualify them as Game Protectors, and for in-service training programs.
Responsibility for efficient conduct of the school.
Aid Field Management Bureau in various functions.

ENGINEERING UNIT

Surveys of boundary lines, sites for dams, forest roads, etc., and supervision over construction of dams and roads.
Preparation of maps, plans, charts, etc., and tracings.
Computation of acreages and cost estimates.
Supervision over use of aerial photographs.

CRIMINAL FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

Law enforcement and investigations concerning game.
Issuance of permits, including taxidermists, fur dealers, commercial propagation of game, special dog training areas, field trials, regulated shooting grounds, archery hunting, etc.
Deputy Game Protector appointments and records.
Examination of hunting accident reports and supervision over hearings, revocation of hunting licenses, etc.
Supervision over predator control and payment of bounties.
Procurement and allocation of uniform equipment.
Game damage claims; deer-proof fences.

LAND OPERATIONS DIVISION

Development of lands purchased or leased for game management purposes to assure maximum wildlife crops.
Forest fire protection, prevention of soil erosion, planting seedling trees, shrubs, vines and grains, and other comparable practices.
Sale of forest products from State Game lands, producing added revenue; and creating more favorable wildlife environment.
Maintenance of boundary lines, fire trails, refuge boundaries, etc.

ACCOUNTING & BUDGET DIVISION

Audit of all vouchers, expense accounts, labor pay rolls, etc., and submission to the Auditor General and State Treasurer for payment.
Preparation of salary pay rolls; maintenance of personnel records.
Receive and transmit to Department of Revenue, Treasury, various fees, revenues from Game Lands, Federal grants, etc.
Preparation of budgets, financial statements, miscellaneous statistics, etc.
Preparation of summaries of official hunting seasons and bag limits and advertising same.
Specifications for hunting licenses and, in cooperation with the Department of Revenue, printing and distribution thereof.
Procurement of equipment, materials and supplies for office and field.
Office management and services, including duplicating, mailing, supplies, cleaning, storage, etc.
Maintenance of buildings and headquarters auto pool.

RESEARCH & PLANNING DIVISION

Plans, supervises, and conducts studies of wildlife conditions and environmental factors to obtain data helpful in developing methods for improving and increasing wildlife resources.
Cooperation with Federal and other agencies concerned with wildlife problems.
Supervises Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration research projects.
Preparation of reports and conclusions on research studies.

PROPAGATION & DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

Supervision over State Game Farms maintained for the production of game for stocking purposes.
Purchase of game from private breeders.
Promotion of and supervision over transfer of rabbits, pheasants, etc., distribution and raising of day-old pheasant chicks.
Arrangements for shipments of game raised, purchased, and trapped.

EASTERN GAME FARM (Bobwhite Quail)

SPECIMEN GAME FARM (Ringneck Pheasants)

LOYALSOCK GAME FARM (Ringneck Pheasants)

STATE WILD TURKEY FARM (Wild Turkeys)

7 FIELD DIVISIONS

(Each headed by a Field Division Supervisor)

Administrative supervision over all operations in the field (other than game farms), including: game law enforcement, issuance of licenses and permits, State Game Lands and other game management areas, game trapping, restocking game, winter feeding, etc.
Investigation of hunting accidents and holding hearings when required.
Investigation of game conditions and recommendations for seasons and bag limits.
Investigation of damages by game and making recommendations for remedial measures.
Supervision over District Game Protectors, General and Land Operations Assistants, Special Service Assistants, etc.

180 FIELD DISTRICTS

District Game Protectors conduct all field activities (excluding Game Farms) in their respective districts.

The Ten Commandments of Safety

1 Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.

2 Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp, and home.

3 Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.

4 Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle, even if you stumble.

5 Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.

6 Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.

7 Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.

8 Never climb a tree or fence with a loaded gun.

9 Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.

10 Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

